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The Daily Commercial

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Boorie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 22d of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides he case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

Hon. James K. Moorhead.

From the Easton (Northampton) Free Press.]

At a recent political meeting at Pittsburgh by the constituents of Mr. Moorhead, we see that he has declared he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He did not desire to be elected to the Fortieth Congress, but it became absolutely necessary that he should give his consent. He was re-elected by a triumphant majority, and he is now serving in the fifth Congress to which he was elected. The retirement of good men from public life is never an advantage to the country. Of this fact we have abundant proof by the sad havoc made among the collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue under the "my policy rule. Gen. Moorhead has served his immediate constituents well and faithfully, and so has he also our good old Commonwealth and the whole country. Never did he lose sight of the interests of Pennsylvania, but neither did he labor for his own State to the manifest detriment of any sister States.

Mr. Moorhead is one of those men of whom the State may be proud. His early occupation was that of a tanner. The advantages of education he enjoyed were limited, but being possessed of shrewd business habits, as well as being industrious, many years ago he became actively engaged in the public works of Pennsylvania, where he showed to the people his good sense, prudence and reliability as a business man. Fortune seemed to smile on his labors and he rapidly accumulated a large amount of property. At the present day he is one of the rich men of Pittsburgh, largely engaged in the manufacturing establishments of that city.

When the rebellion broke out he was decided as to his course he should pursue. He gave all his influence and labors for the preservation of the Union, his purse was never closed when the calls of any of the benevolent institutions for the benefit of the soldiers were presented. He gave liberally, and he gave often. His family did much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and disabled defenders of the Republic.

In Congress he has always been distinguished for his attention to industry. As a member of the committee of manufactures he has rendered valuable service to the whole country. He is not what may be called a debater, a public speaker; he is emphatically a worker, a man of business, and a man of remarkable activity considering his age and portliness. Although he is not a ready speaker, still he was too much for his copperhead colleague John L. Dawson, when the latter misrepresented the sentiments of our State.

At the last State convention for nominating a candidate for Governor, he was prominent. He could have made an excellent candidate, but he is a Pennsylvanian, understands her interests, and his integrity is undoubted and unsuspected. Shall such a useful man to the public be permitted to retire wholly into the shades of private life? His constituents will find it difficult to supply his place with one who will serve them as well. He is affable, always ready to hear the voice of those he represents, and knows how to yield when he may call on him. That the State and country may not lose the services of one so conversant with the public affairs of the nation it would be well if Mr. Moorhead could be selected in 1869 to succeed Senator Buckalew in the United States Senate. With his public life thus far he can, however, retire with the consciousness of having done his duty, and his family can look to it with pride and honor.

A Sensation for New York.

Some thirty years ago Mr. J. W. Wallack, of this city, went to England, taking with him a servant, poor, unknown, friendless, with the disadvantages of birth and complexion, which, in this country, owing to local prejudices, would have forever consigned him to the lowest walks in life. But the servant felt the fires of genius burning within him despite his social position; uneducated, and debarred the privilege even of entering within the circle of that profession for which he felt himself "to the manor born," he still persevered in his attempts to overcome all difficulties, however, insurmountable they might seem, and long since he has crowned himself with a success second to none, which has brought him a high position in the Old World, and reflected honor upon his race in both hemispheres. All this was not accomplished without a struggle; for weeks he wandered about the streets of London, nearly famished for the want of food; at last he gained admittance to the ranks of the lowest in his chosen profession, and studied with enthusiasm the parts allotted to him. Step by step he rose, gaining engagement after engagement where he was at once appreciated, and meeting with a success seldom obtained by the most favored. To-day he owns five villas near the Crystal Palace, in England, one of which he occupies; his table is loaded with gold and silver plate, much of which has been presented to him by the crowned heads of Europe and his many admirers; he has married a Swedish Baroness of great beauty and fair complexion, and is everywhere received into the best society. He is a tragedian, and whether he acts in Russia, Italy, or France, always speaks in English. At Berlin, Vienna, and many of the capitals of Europe, the students are so carried away with his acting that they have frequently taken the horses from his chariot, and drawn him home. The name of this wonderful man is Ira Aldridge! It is announced that he will appear at the Academy of Music in this city next month. He is a pure African, with a wooly head, and a face as black as your hat! He is known in the Old World as Cavaller Aldridge, that being his title. Here is a new sensation for Gotham, and we shall be curious to watch the effect produced.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The Cherokee Indians.

The best civilized and educated and cultivated, and, perhaps, Christianized, of all the Indian tribes, we are sorry to see, are dying out, like all other tribes. According to late statements they have declined nearly one-half in ten years. In 1857 they numbered 25,000; now they are said to number only 14,000. Their numbers were sadly thinned during the war. They own about four million acres of land, and the United States hold in trust for them about a million of dollars. Before the war they had a number of good schools and academies, and the children of the more intelligent and wealthy were educated in eastern colleges. They have a legislative form of government, with a Senate and House of Assembly; a governor and headchief, elected by the people; courts and justice efficient, in proportion to their numbers. The Cherokees, previous to the war, were the wealthiest people on the face of the globe. They owned immense herds of cattle, horses and hogs. Large shipments of cattle were annually made by them to New Orleans and other markets. One man owned 20,000 head of cattle, another, 15,000. There were many that owned 10,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,000 and 500 head of cattle each.

A Confederate Opinion of Stanton.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* relates the following: I once heard an ex-Confederate Major General remark that if the "lost cause" had had our Secretary of War instead of the poor apology who officiated in that capacity, that the result might have been different—and this remark was based upon Stanton's fearless, positive qualities. Well, they have served him up to the traitors, and kept him in a place that no other man would or could have retained under like circumstances.

BRAIN FOOD.—In the University Convocation at Albany, Dr. Lambert said that physiology should be taught in schools, so that one could learn what food to eat. He said "if a scholar cannot resolve a problem easily, his brain should be strengthened by a good dish of tripe. The superiority of Scotchmen is owing to oatmeal, and the degeneracy of the present inhabitants of Massachusetts to the use of fine wheat flour."

BAD weather threatens the crops in France, and there are ill reports elsewhere; so that the apprehension expressed by many, lest our own products should be a burden on our hands in consequence of there being no foreign call for the surplus, do not promise to be realized. The prospect of a European demand for American breadstuffs will impart animation to trade in flour, and tend to start activity in commerce once more.

THE Mobile *Times* comes out for General Grant for President and Senator Fessenden for Vice President. It thinks the South would gladly adopt such a ticket.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1867. NO. 288.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO

Secretary Stanton Finally Suspended.

The President's Authority Denied.

Stanton Submits to Superior Force.

Gen. Grant Acting Secretary Ad Interim.

General Steedman to be Secretary of War.

Serious Differences Between the Secretary of State and the President.

Probability that Mr. Seward will Withdraw.

General Grant Indorses Stanton's Course.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

The President this morning wrote the order suspending Secretary Stanton from exercising his duties as Secretary of War, under the provisions of the second section of the civil tenure act, and directed him to turn over the Department to General Grant. This was sent to Mr. Stanton this morning at the War Department. After he read it, he sent a written protest, earnestly and bitterly controverting the action of the President, and closing by saying he yields only to superior force. This was at once communicated to the Executive.

Following the order suspending Stanton, a written order was sent to General Grant, detailing him to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. By this time there was considerable excitement among the numerous officials at army headquarters, and the War Department, and the latter persisted in declaring that Mr. Stanton had sent his resignation to the President, but this was of course untrue. In the meantime he remained at his desk in the War Department.

General Grant soon entered, bearing the President's letter requesting him to act as Secretary of War temporarily, and held a conference with Mr. Stanton. The result was that Gen. Grant commenced at once to act as Secretary of War, and soon after attended the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Stanton will remain suspended until the Senate meets to act upon the charges preferred by the President, and to sustain or reject them as required by the terms of the civil tenure act. He adheres to his usual rule, and refuses to furnish a copy of his protest for publication.

At the writing of this dispatch the President had not decided to give a copy of his order suspending the Secretary to the press, but it is learned that it briefly recites the cause in the premises, but does not contain the detailed charges which the President will send to the Senate in November.

Gen. Steedman is generally mentioned for Secretary of War, it being the intention of the President to have Grant to act temporarily. He is called on because there is now no Assistant Secretary of War.

The events of to-day have caused a profound sensation in all circles here, despite the fact that the Washington evening papers actually had the enterprise to come out and contradict the whole matter. There is high authority for stating that while the rumors are untrue that Secretaries McCulloch and Randall contemplate resigning, there is no doubt but that serious differences have arisen between the President and Secretary Seward, at least on the part of the latter, which may compel the Secretary of State to withdraw from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 12—midnight.

The following is a copy in full of the correspondence of to-day between the President, Mr. Stanton, and Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from your office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

[Copy.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12th, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same. Without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

[copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

General Grant wrote Secretary Stanton this evening a brief note, indorsing his course as Secretary of War, and commending the ability and patriotism which he has displayed in the War Department.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The President at ten o'clock this morning sent a communication to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, suspending him from the office of Secretary of War and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to General U. S. Grant. The Secretary was at the same time informed that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary in the interim.

A communication was at the same time sent to General Grant, authorizing him to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and directing him to at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

Shortly after noon Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause, the Executive had any right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General commanding the armies of the United States has notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force. Gen. Grant, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War, and at the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day for the first time since considering certain questions connected with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

BOSTON.

Rowing Match on Charles River---Parade of the Turners.

BOSTON, August 12.—The rowing match on Charles River, between the McClellan and Whatever clubs, three miles, was won by the former in twenty-one minutes.

The German Turners had a grand parade and picnic to-day.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, August 12.—A fire in Wrentham, Massachusetts, this morning, destroyed a hotel and stable; the bank building and store were badly damaged, as also the church in which it had been put.

MEXICO.

General O'Hara Assisting Americans.

Minister Otterburg Disgusted.

Excitement Caused by Vidaurri's Execution.

NEW YORK, August 12.—It appears from correspondence between General O'Hara and American Consul to Mexico, Otterburg, that the former was eager to do what lay in his power to relieve American citizens from the oppressive measures of Marquez. It also appears that Otterburg, tired and dismayed by the obstacles against which he had to contend, was preparing to leave Mexico, and had asked his passport from O'Hara.

The excitement consequent upon the execution of Gen. Vidaurri was intense, and the American residents held a meeting to examine into charges preferred against Mr. Wright of having betrayed the General who had sought a hiding place under shelter of his good faith.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

An Intoxicated Woman Hurt---Three Men Injured in a Row at Sharon---Band of Horse Thieves Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 12, 1867.

An intoxicated woman named Nicholas, lying on the track this morning, three miles east of this place, was struck by the express train from Pittsburgh, badly fracturing her skull. Her recovery is doubtful.

Saturday night, at Sharon, three men were severely injured in a row. The attacking party have all been arrested but one.

The notorious gang of horse thieves that has been operating in this section was captured on Saturday, at Hiram, Portage county, Ohio.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1867.

A STREET PREACHER MOBBED.

A street preacher named Simpson, while denouncing the Pope and Catholicism in Brooklyn on Sunday, was attacked with stones, knocked down and kicked by an excited crowd. The police rescued him and quelled the disturbance.

BASE BALL MATCH.

The base ball match, Atlantic versus Mutuals, was won by the former, by 18 against 15.

FIRE.

The oakum factory of Stratford & Co., Jersey City, the buildings owned by Kingsland & Son, New York, was burnt to-day. Loss $55,000, fully insured.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

A collision between vehicles at Long Branch resulted in the death of Miss Nolan, a beautiful girl of seventeen, and the probably fatal injury of Miss Murphy, daughter of the proprietor of the Madison avenue stages. The gentleman accompanying them was uninjured.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A girl of fourteen residing at Highland Falls was brutally violated by a drunken soldier belonging to the garrison of West Point, named Joseph Paul, on Saturday. The villain was delivered to the authorities for trial.

WALRUSSIA.

A Washington special to the *Post* says: Gen. Rousseau was in conference with the Russian Commissioner to-day in reference to the transfer of the new territory in the Northwest.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

There is no authentic information for the report that Postmaster General Randall intends to resign.

DENIAL.

Gen. Steedman emphatically contradicts the statement that he has discovered frauds in the internal revenue office in New Orleans.

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY SURRENDERED.

A Mexican just arrived here brings the intelligence that the body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Prussian Ambassador, to be conveyed to Austria.

NICARAGUA.

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera---Towns Depopulated---The Epidemic in Costa Rica, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Advices from Nicaragua state that the ravages of cholera have been distressing. Seven hundred and ninety-four deaths are reported in the district of Leon. Whole villages on the north coast were swept away. The cases along the transit route seem to be sporadic, but it it is even there alarming, and the epidemic is said to have passed into Costa Rica. Two hundred cases among the Mosquito Indians were stripped of inhabitants.

South American news is unimportant. The Peruvian Congress voted a gold medal to Farrez.

Reports from the Argentine republic state that the revolutionary forces had defeated Cirazabal and other Generals, and several of the latter were left dead on the field, among them Gen. Cirazabal.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from the towns of the Parana, and almost so from the river Platte.

Quiet was being speedily restored throughout the States of Columbia. Magdalena, however, still holds out. General Gutlerrez was expected from Europe by the English mail steamer, due at Aspinwall about the 7th or 8th of August.

THE TURF.

Exciting Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 12.—The first race, a dash of two miles for three year olds, was won by Ruthless in a canter, beating Virgil two lengths. Time three thirty-seven and a half.

The second race, mile heat, was won by Luther, beating Morrissey and Earring. Morrissey took the first heat. Time 1:47½ and 1:49¾. In the second heat, when apparently winning, Morrissey was seized with cramps and distanced.

The two year old race for three-fourths of a mile, was won by General Duke easily, beating Puck second and the McDaniels filley. Time 1:20¼.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Another Wolf in Sheep's Clothing Arrested.

ROCHESTER, August 12.—Rev. H. Wendel, who for two years has been Superintendent of an Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday for perpetrating rape on seven little girls under his charge. Wendel is a regularly ordained Southern clergyman. He confesses he has done wrong. He was taken to Philadelphia last evening.

Cholera Subsiding in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Cholera has nearly disappeared. There were only nine deaths last week. The weather was excessively warm yesterday and to-day; thermometer 95 degs.

North Carolina Corn Crop.

FORTRESS MONROE, Augu t 12.—Intelligence from Hyde county, N. C., states that the yield of corn will be insignificant, the floods of July having almost destroyed the crops.

Navigation Resumed.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., August 12.—Navigation of the Welland canal has been resumed.

Interesting Life Insurance Case.

The Washington *Star* says: "Some years ago a man living in Wheeling, Virginia, and named Joseph Leppens, got his life insured, as was said, for the benefit of his wife, Josephine Leppens. A short time passed, when he went down the Ohio river, and was not heard of for years after, the supposition following that he had been drowned, from the fact that his coat and the papers belonging to him were found on the boat, and a few days after a dead body was picked up in the river near the place where he was reported to have made his disappearance. Some years after a friend of the wife received a letter from a man who signed his name Henry L. Belcher, inquiring how the wife of the late Joseph Leppens was getting along, and whether she had received the insurance money due her upon the death or her husband. The letter was shown Mrs. Leppens, who, it is said, immediately recognized the handwriting as that of her husband, and took the letter to the agents of the insurance company, who, suspecting a trick, refused to pay the ten thousand dollars insurance money. Some time after Leppens came to Washington, the intelligence of which was conveyed to his wife, who came on here in pursuit of him, and found him. The case came up before Justice Walter, on Thursday afternoon, upon a warrant sued out by the wife, Josephine Leppens, charging her husband, Joseph Leppens, alias H. A. Belcher, with having committed adultery. After hearing the evidence in the case the Justice remanded the accused to jail to await a hearing. Mrs. Leppens lives in Wheeling, Virginia, and has five children; while her husband, Joseph Leppens, alias H. A. Belcher, has for some time been a clerk in one of the offices of the Patent Office building."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Tidioute and Thereabouts.

Its Situation---Population---Dennis Run ---Oil Production of the Region---Probability of the Future---The Economites and Their Lands and Wells.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, August 9, 1867.

At Oil City, the valley of the Allegheny river contracts, and the hills tower to greater height. Inland the hills become so lofty that they deserve the name of mountains, rising to the height of eight hundred feet above the river.

These hills are densely wooded with hemlock, chestnut, pine, maple and poplar trees, and vines of various shades and shadows. The meanderings of the river present a continual succession of striking and beautiful scenes. In the valley of the river there are many fine farms, and the soil is generous; many of these farms having been purchased by oil companies are now lying waste, and from Oil City to Tidioute, a distance of thirty-six miles, not more than one-third of the cleared land is now under cultivation, yet so fertile is the soil that in the open and unfenced fields I have seen men mowing the rank grass, as in the western prairies.

All along this valley the derricks and engines are innumerable. I have no doubt one thousand of these are visible from the river between Oil city and Tidioute, and the invisible in secluded, nooks, creeks and breaks are as numerous; not one well in fifty of these is producing oil. The general aspect is a land abandoned and desolate. Hundreds of houses are tenantless, villages of fifty and a hundred houses are silent as a cemetery.

Here and there is a well being tested, and a new derrick shows that some company have determined to not yet abandon hope, but there is apparently little encouragement offered in the valley from Oil City to Tidioute. Walnut Bend and Henry's Bend formerly yielded considerable oil, but now I do not think forty barrels is obtained per day from both places. From six to eight thousand dollars were spent upon each of these wells. If the earth in this region has forced forth rivers of oil, like the sea she has swallowed up millions of treasure.

I have heard it stated on the highest authority, that in the year 1864 three hundred and sixty million of dollars was invested in oil land. More than three-fourths of this went into the purchase of lands in Venango, Warren and Crawford counties. The great oil producing region on the Allegheny is at Tidioute. The first well is one of the oldest in this section of the State. Franklin had existence as a Fort and village as early as 1795, and in the subsequent Indian traders and lumbermen began a settlement in Tidioute. The town now contains thirty-five hundred inhabitants, and Triumph City and Rabbittown, the summits of the overhanging hills will add about fifteen hundred to this population. The places is finely situated, and commands in river, hill and valley an admirable landscape. In no other place that I know of in this region is the eye feasted with so much natural beauty.

The population of Tidioute is one of the best in the oil country; there are residing here many highly cultivated and wealthy families, and the general character of the people is one of quietude, temperance and industry. It is very rare to hear of an act of violence, and the Sabbath is as well observed as in any town, of the size, of which I have any knowledge in the State.

There is not such activity as was seen in the Autumn of last year, many laborers and operators have gone elsewhere, but our friends, the Jews, generally remain, and where they linger it is certain the sun will rise. Even now there are many signs of public spirit and individual prosperity—new houses are being built, a new church edifice, a Presbyterian one, is completed and will be dedicated next month. The streets were the shame of the town and the terror of every stranger—but are being improved. The long street leading through the place was a perfect Golgotha of fabulous depth, engulphing horses, cows and drunken men. Last spring two boys fell from the back of a horse of which was floundering in a slimy abyss in the street, and would certainly have perished if a kind hearted stranger had not rushed to the rescue; his benevolence bore the farther tax of sixty dollars for a new suit of clothes. The town Council ought to have paid him and given him board for a year at their expense.

At the lower end of the town flows into the river the celebrated Dennis run, on which stream are situated the finest wells of the region. Close to the river, at the mouth of the run, there are no producing wells; but in less than one hundred rods numerous derricks and tanks indicate that there is somewhere near the surface blackened, greasy and struggling workers. In the valley, as we advance up the stream, and on the hillsides, the tall derricks stand almost touching each other, as thick as pine trees in western Iowa. After advancing half a mile up the stream the oil belt turns to the right, or rather its uniform direction carries it along the right hand side of the valley. The width of this belt is about one-fourth of a mile, and on the outer edges of this line the oil rock ceases to be porous and terminates in shale and sand.

On the summit of the hill stands, or rather glows, Triumph City, for the numerous gas lights illuminate at night all the surrounding heights, and fill the heavens with a glow which is seen for twenty miles. Triumph is six hundred feet above the river, and from its height around it are the finest wells in this section of oildom. The inhabitants have wells at their very kitchen doors, and boys of eight or nine years of age run the engines. They live in the midst of unearthly shriekings, earthquakes, rumblings, inflammable, intoxicating gases, thunder and fire, and yet like the dwellers on Vesuvius, they enjoy it, and pity those who have less light, and have only an occasional thunder storm.

Nearly all the wells on Dennis Run and above Triumph are rapidly deteriorating, for they are sunk so close to each other, three, four and even five being on one acre; many of the best last but two and three months, and beyond this they have a spasmodic, mocking, angry, old age. This oil line is being followed beyond Triumph and Rabbittown, Mr. Dawson knew to be unblushing traitors. We think we might safely state that Mr. Dawson would have preferred seeing the South succeed, to witnessing the incidental, overthrow of slavery, in the triumph of the Nation.

Such is a list of candidates which a majority of the people of Kentucky have, at a free poll, elevated to office. The people of the nation are authorized to judge of the populace by their representatives here. It is a fair inference that these gentlemen, strung on the cord of a common sympathy for the rebellion, are to be considered the rosary of the Democratic church in Kentucky. Such is our honest belief. Such be the judgement of all calm minded men.

What, then, is the practical inference? It is that the "lost cause" is found again in Kentucky. That the majority that flinched from shot and shell, are bold in more treasonable inducement. The hands that feared to assault the armed Republic, are swift (the danger of life and money past) to become accessories after the fact. The pith of the moral is that Kentucky would to-morrow hail with applause, (not by any means with material aid,) a counter-revolution, which would eject Congress from its power and transfer the Federal helm to John C. Breckinridge, Jesse D. Bright, and Isham G. Harris.

The election of Monday last is a demonstration. Practically, it indorses rebellion. Politically, it insures a Republican triumph in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, by greatly increased majorities.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Dana's new evening paper will be called the *Advocate*, and it will be very radical in tone. He had selected the name of *Telegram*, but the Bonnetts have cheated him out of that title by starting the *Evening Telegram*.

Fookeemats, a peformer in the Maguire & Risley Japanese Troupe, was arrested on Sunday, on a charge of stealing $8,500, preferred by Mr. Maguire. The arrest brought to light the fact that Little All Right is in New York, and has entirely recovered from the accident at the Academy of Music.

A Fort Gibson letter says that Lewis Downing has been elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation, over Wm. P. Rose, by a large majority. Both the Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for Downing, who is said to be in favor of sectionizing the lands of the Nation, and other public enterprises.

The Salt Lake *Vidette*, of the 26th ultimo, says: Colorado River has risen so high as to back up the Gila River, causing the destruction of Arizona city; warehouses, stores, hotels and residences were swept away. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

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The well is the property of the United States Petroleum Company, and was put down by Mr. George W. Field, an old and experienced operator, to the depth of six hundred and twenty-five feet in thirty-seven days.

PROSPECTS OF THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The Oil City *Petrolian* has the following hopeful view of petroleum interests: The advance has been gradual but is more permanent in its nature than any similar one. The "bear" interest, both here and at the other principal markets, have exerted themselves to the utmost to keep down the prices. But it don't seem to work well. Producers have about as good a chance for obtaining the true facts in the case as any one else, and will be governed by their own conclusions. The times look unpromising for sellers of cheap oil for future delivery. We have but little or no sympathy for the men who attempt to forestall the market price of an article for months and even a year ahead for their own selfish purposes. But few have made anything by this mode of doing business heretofore, and the prospect for a general flattening out of this class of operators during the present season is, we are truly glad to state, extremely flattering. The question of demand for the balance of this season is no longer doubtful, but is a fixed fact. The probability of the supply being equal to the wants of the trade, is not so certain. That prices will rule higher during the balance of the year there is every reason to believe. The price of rape seed oil the only competitor of Petroleum on the continent of Europe, is more than double that of American hydro-carbon. In Great Britain the shale oil refineries, which manufactured in 1866 500,000 barrels refined oil, have all been stopped in consequence of the cheap price of the American article of refined Petroleum. The home consumption of this country for the consuming months of 1866, was estimated by competent men in the trade at over 3,000 bbls. refined per day. It is fair to presume from the statistics furnished that the increase of consumption of 1867 over that of 1866, will be in the ratio of about one-third. Producers must recollect, in looking at this question, that but a portion of the Petroleum exported goes to Great Britain or the European Continent. Australia has taken over 1,000,000 gallons, Japan 8,000 gallons, which is the smallest amount taken by any civilized country in the world. It is used every where, and the demand for it in every country is rapidly on the increase. The world must have it so long as it continues to be the cheapest and best light known. It is now known to exist in sufficient quantity to supply all demands that are made upon it. Venango county is the only reliable source of supply, and it would seem strange if producers here cannot make their own terms.

Parties here, it is said, have made large contracts for all 1867, Pittsburgh delivery, at 66@8 cents per gallon for crude. We hope they have the oil on hand, otherwise they will lose from 6 to 10 cents per gallon on all such contracts. The prospects of the oil market for August is more promising than that of July, and we confidently expect higher rates to rule. The amount of new development in progress is slight, reports of parties in the "bear" interest to the contrary not withstanding, while daily the decrease in even the best producing localities is great. We feel safe in the assertion that the present daily production, estimated by competent parties at between 7,000 to 8,000 barrels, cannot more than be maintained for the balance of the year.

LATE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Who and What Triumphed.

The Democratic papers throughout the North are rejoicing at the result of the recent Kentucky election. This is perfectly proper and anything else would be unnatural. The reader will readily understand this when he has perused the following from the Franklin, (Ky.) *Commonwealth*:

The State election of Monday last has resulted, as was anticipated, in a large majority for Helm and those associated with him on the Democratic ticket. The persons chosen in the counties for Representatives are also, with but comparatively few exceptions, identified with the Democracy of strictest sect. It may be well for careful and prudent men to reflect upon this demonstration of Kentucky politics, and ponder, dispassionately what is its exact meaning.

We imagine that we will not be suspected of rancor when we make the following assertions. They are so widely known, that it would be insulting the public to accumulate proofs.

1st. John L. Helm, Governor elect, was, during the entire war of rebellion, an undisguised sympathizer with the Confederates. He was elected to that place mainly by General Rousseau; and more than once engaged in open or covert schemes, which looked solely to the benefit of the Rebel Confederacy. He has not lifted a finger in the long and weary years of war breathed one patriotic aspiration for the national triumph.

2d. John W. Stevenson, Lieutenant Governor elect, has uniformly adhered to the Calhoun school of politics. He has been a rabid believer in the doctrines of States' Rights, in their broadest and most dangerous interpretation, and an unflinching adherent of John C. Breckinridge. His fealty to the lost cause is beyond question.

3d. John Rodman, Attorney General elect, raised a regiment for service in the Confederate army, and left Kentucky for Dixie, in 1862. We have not at hand the details of his military service; but it will not be denied that his heart and soul were in the Confederate cause.

4th. D. Howard Smith, Auditor of State elect, was Colonel of a regiment of Confederate cavalry, and served in the rebel army during the entire war.

5th. James W. Tate, of Frankfort, Treasurer elect, was during the entire war a partizan of the rebellion. The fact is known to every citizen of this place and needs no elaboration.

6th. Z. N. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction elect, has always and notoriously held kindly and hopeful views for the Southern Confederacy.

7. James A. Dawson, Register of the State Land Office, elected as a free and brief space an acting Lieutenant in the Union army. His entire term of Union military duty did not aggregate the number of days employed in the late canvass. Mr. Dawson has also and notoriously held and expressed regret that he ever wore the blue. We have never heard him use the expression—in fact, he has denied it: but his most active energies have, for two years, been used in shielding and screening Mr. Dawson knew to be unblushing traitors. We think we might safely state that Mr. Dawson would have preferred seeing the South succeed, to witnessing the incidental, overthrow of slavery, in the triumph of the Nation.

Such is a list of candidates which a majority of the people of Kentucky have, at a free poll, elevated to office. The people of the nation are authorized to judge of the populace by their representative men. It is a fair inference that these gentlemen, strung on the cord of a common sympathy for the rebellion, are to be considered the rosary of the Democratic church in Kentucky. Such is our honest belief. Such be the judgement of all calm minded men.

What, then, is the practical inference? It is that the "lost cause" is found again in Kentucky. That the majority that flinched from shot and shell, are bold in more treasonable inducement. The hands that feared to assault the armed Republic, are swift (the danger of life and money past) to become accessories after the fact. The pith of the moral is that Kentucky would to-morrow hail with applause, (not by any means with material aid,) a counter-revolution, which would eject Congress from its power and transfer the Federal helm to John C. Breckinridge, Jesse D. Bright, and Isham G. Harris.

The election of Monday last is a demonstration. Practically, it indorses rebellion. Politically, it insures a Republican triumph in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, by greatly increased majorities.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Dana's new evening paper will be called the *Advocate*, and it will be very radical in tone. He had selected the name of *Telegram*, but the Bonnetts have cheated him out of that title by starting the *Evening Telegram*.

Fookeemats, a peformer in the Maguire & Risley Japanese Troupe, was arrested on Sunday, on a charge of stealing $8,500, preferred by Mr. Maguire. The arrest brought to light the fact that Little All Right is in New York, and has entirely recovered from the accident at the Academy of Music.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Session of the Cabinet.

Payment of Cotton Claims Opposed.

Movements of the Indian Commission.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

Our New Russian Territory.

The President convened a special session of the Cabinet to-day for the purpose of arranging some details relative to the formal reception by this Government of the lately purchased Russian territory. General Rousseau was determined on as the Commissioner on the part of this Government, and he will proceed at once to confer with the Russian Commissioner, who is now here. It is intimated that the Russian authorities expected the seven millions in gold now, although the terms of treaty do not require the payment for several months to come.

Payment of Cotton Claims Opposed.

Secretary McCulloch has not yet made any payments under the late judgments of the Court of Claims, awarding three millions of dollars to certain cotton claims

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

ON the third page will be found a sketch of the sermon by Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, on Sunday last, on "Temperance and Amusements."

THE Chicago *Journal* quotes our paragraph, calling attention to the fact that no Pittsburgh paper could be found in a Chicago Reading-Room, and comments thereon as follows:

> The city of Pittsburgh ought certainly to be represented in the reading-rooms of Chicago, and especially by the COMMERCIAL, which is not only the leading paper of the Iron City, but one of the very best general newspapers in the United States, and would grace every reading-room in Christendom.

WHAT party, section, policy, tribe, kindred or tongue does Mr. JOHNSON belong to? Or, where is there any claim to him set up? His isolation is becoming complete. It was a dark day, when he chose his solitary position—"*my* policy"—hoping that the constellations would rally around him. The few that came flew off again, and have been wandering in space ever since. The only satellite, that we see, strictly holding to its lonely orbit is our little neighbor with the big name.

IF ever there was a party that had need to utter the deprecating cry, "Save me from my friends," it is the Democratic party in its present shape and condition. Leading and conspicuous men have been its utter ruin, and the only policy that can be safely followed now is to keep them from being conspicuous although admitting their lead and headship. HARRIS, of Maryland, WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, BRIGHT, SAULSBURY, ETHERIDGE and all that class, although head men, whose sentiments and opinions are current in the party, yet have to be kept under a statute of seclusion lest their appearance should bring odium on the party. If the party would give its principles as profound a burial as they give the oracles from whom they derived them, its fortunes and fame might be re-established on something like its ancient foundations. But of this there is no hope. So, principles, leaders and party have to be kept down, in a state of salutary impotence by the Republican party.

A RATHER equivocal species of gratulation is that with which the *Nation* welcomes the introduction of the American element of African descent into the arena of politics. It says: "We look to the blacks for the best type of politicians—those who are born such—fluent of speech, all things to all men, sympathetic, magnetic, adroit. * * * * The first efforts of the blacks in political oratory will be watched with curiosity, and we are certain will not disappoint. The camp meeting style is already well adapted to party gatherings, but when infused with the unrestrained humor of the plantation it promises to be almost irresistible." If these be the qualities that constitute in the opinion of the *Nation*, the "best type of politicians," we are afraid that that very able and usually sensible hebdomadal does not hold the class in its very highest estimation. The compliment to our colored brethren will be regarded by many of them as somewhat sinister, or, as it is called in the vernacular, left-handed.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Journal*, of a late date, says:

> We don't wish to see any discussions at present in regard to the question of the Presidency. Yet events are quickly shaping themselves for early next spring, events which must exert a vast and controlling influence upon the decision of that question. Perhaps we shall see another Presidential election. Nobody knows whether we shall or not. If accident improbable more unlikely at the close of the war that such a condition of things as now exists would be brought about. At no period than it now does that the last Presidential election in the United States will remain the last forever.

If Kentucky were to have her way, there might be some reason for the doleful forebodings of the *Journal*. In a perfectly demoralized condition herself, with a majority of her population thoroughly rebellious against the government, Kentucky, looking inwardly, sees not what is likely to happen, but what might be predicted were she supreme. Let her cease to be exercised by fears for the United States, and look to herself, who alone has anything to fear from the wheels of progress. On her soil the lost cause flourishes, and in her devotion to the old slavery ideas she is an "impediment," for the removal of which the spirit of age will speedily carry out. Therefore her concern should be for herself, not for others whose power and duty it is to mold her destiny if she will not do it herself.

THE RODMAN GUN TRIAL.

Testing experiments of the RODMAN 15-inch gun, against targets representing English iron clads, were lately made on two occasions, at Shoeburyness, the British testing ground. The weight of shot, elevation of piece, distance, charge of powder, kind of powder, and effect on the target, are all given minutely. We need not repeat them, for the end we have in view. The telegraph, in anticipation of the details, by mail, announced the result as a complete success, placing the RODMAN gun above all competitors.

But the New York *Tribune*, either through a superficial consideration of the conditions of the testing experiments, or through an unflattering favoritism towards the WIARD gun, comes to an entirely different conclusion. It even says, "These experiments leave little doubt that the RODMAN 15-inch, weighing nineteen and one-quarter tons, is far inferior to the English 9-inch, which weighs ony twelve tons." It further expresses its opinion thus: "There are English guns, *it is said*, which will do as much execution at two hundred yards with shell, as the RODMAN can do at one hundred yards with solid steel projectiles." And again, that, in case we should—which heaven avert—ever come into actual conflict, "We should be blown out of the water before we had knocked a single hole in our enemy's hulls." This, certainly, is strong and plain enough for an opinion.

But on the contrary, the *Army and Navy Journal*, gives the English details of the testing, *in extenso*, adding comments and arguments, which lead us irresistibly to its conclusions in favor of the efficiency of the RODMAN 15-inch gun. And not this only, but they show that, to use its own words, "it was not apparently the object of the experiment to really show the tremendous power of the American gun." The principal points in the experiments to which exceptions are taken are these—that less than the usual charge of powder for these guns was used in the experiments; and that on the repetition of discharges a smaller instead of a larger quantity was used. Testing experiments on these guns were made at Fortesss Monroe, with 100 pounds of powder, known as mammoth powder. In the English trial only 60 pounds were used of the same kind. Now, the usual charge for the 15-inch gun, in actual service, at short range, is 60 pounds of No. 7 *cannon* powder, which, according to the circular of the Navy Department issued for direction in the use of the RODMAN gun, is equivalent to at least 86 pounds of the mammoth powder.

In a succeeding experiment, instead of increasing the charge, the English artillerists used really a less force—50 pounds of "English powder," which, judging by the velocity produced, is weaker than our American cannon powder. So that in the experiment to test the highest capacity of the gun, they used a smaller charge than is used in the ordinary service of the gun, in action, at short range. As it was, however, the effect on the target was great, but had the experiment been with 100 pounds of mammoth, or with 60 pounds of the cannon powder used in our service, the targets used and any that represent the strongest iron-clad vessels would have been smashed to pieces.

We fondly hope that no more serious trial of American guns on British iron, or *vice versa*, may ever be made; but should such a calamity to the world occur, next month, the British Government, we imagine, would scarely be ready to adopt the sanguine conclusions of the *Tribune*, on the basis of last month's experiments at Shoeburyness, nor would it fail to hesitate on hazarding its 9-inch armaments in conflict with the RODMAN guns of 15 inches.

THE TRUE COURSE

With good sense and bad temper, the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* gives its Virginia readers some excellent advice. In substance it is what we have often, and much more amiably, given them, since our boys in blue got them out of the soldiering business, to wit: that they should set themselves about repairing, cultivating and improving their farms, getting by industry the means of paying their debts, improving and extending the facilities for education, etc., instead of trying to either govern, as in former times, or to destroy, according to its more recent attempt, the Federal Union.

In pressing upon its readers the propriety of attending to their material interests, especially in the department of agriculture, and of eschewing politics, the journal referred to does a wise and humane thing. The farming advantages of Virginia are very good, and its politics about as bad as they can be. Abstinence from these, together with a diligent use of those are, therefore, evidently prescribed by the logic of the condition, as well as by the Richmond paper. Both concur in demonstrating that "Virginia, in all the departments and branches of industry which constitute a prosperous State, needs reconstruction." We quote from the paper, which adds, "Vast plantations, capable of yielding thousands of bushels of all the cereal crops, besides hundreds of the finest cattle, are in almost every county either uncultivated or worked in the most imperfect and slovenly manner." That is the way to talk to people who have always gloried in their big plantations and left them to be scratched over by negro slaves. And this too, "Let education, scientific agriculture, State improvements, the mechanic arts and trade and commerce occupy our attention." True, the editor does not do what he recommends, but he recommends it well nevertheless, while he himself splashes about in the muddy pool of Virginia politics, with porcine delight.

While turning a sad look on affairs in Virginia—the present and the prospective—the editor of the *Enquirer* could not refrain, led by obvious associations, from glancing, also, at the past. This is his melancholy, though we fear not penitent, reflection:

> "And as our too lively interest in Federal politics has heretofore proved the curse of the State, may we not turn to our personal advantage, the very outrage which has placed us in the not inglorious ca acity of Poland and Hungary?"

Yes, quite too lively an interest in Federal politics was taken when the election of a President was, in 1860, declared to be a just cause of war, and when in 1861 Virginia joined in conspiracy to overthrow the Federal Government. This is what has proved the curse of the State. And we quite agree with the writer of the above, that the more engrossed with business, honest business, and the more abstracted from such politics, the people of Virginia become, the better will be their prospects of reconstruction both political and material. It might, now that it is a free State, become the scene of a waxing instead of a waning prosperity, if its available labor were employed in developing its resources. And we hesitate not to indorse the counsel of the *Enquirer* thus far, although it is cumbered and half neutralized by ill temper and inconsistent action.

THE Darwinian theory that man is only a superior development of the ourang outang, the Huxley doctrine that there are some connecting links between humanity and the gorilla, and a favorite Hibernian assertion that "a nagur is nothin but a moonkey, onyhow," have all been rendered liable to controversion through recent investigations made by Professor Bischaff, of the University of Munich. He has lately been conducting an extensive series of experiments on the skulls and other portions of the anatomy of the more intellectual members of the ape family, and he positively declares there is no reason whatever to suppose there is any similarity of origin between the two; that there are no "connecting links" at all, and that neither scientific philosophers nor a dismayed public need bother themselves upon the subject any further. For this relief we tender to the learned Professor much thanks.

IT has been thought, that the destruction of life in the war would show terribly in the next census. But, if all the country were like Milledgeville, Georgia, and its vicinity, population would be replenished to such a degree, that the depletion of the war would hardly be noticeable. Within a short time past the neighborhood mentioned has had no less than eight pair of twins added to its infant population, and in one of the cases a supernumary third attendant. One family is mentioned in which the wedded love of only two years standing is crowned with *four* pledges—one vouchsafed a year ago, and the other three together, but lately—all doing well, we ought to add, according to the accounts.

MOST of the counsel and no small share of the plans for the handling of the Indians on the Western plains, sur over the main difficulty of the case—that of getting them into our hands and subject to our handling. Whether it is recommended to colonize them on reservations, to subsidize them with presents as heretofore, or to supply them all with graves by a relentless extermination, the projects greatly resemble the simple and easy method of catching birds—by sprinkling salt on their tails.

"A LULL IN POLITICS"—a respite to be longed for, one would suppose, by the Pittsburgh *Post*, which has been keeping up a little thunder gust of its own for weeks past. A lull in politics in that quarter, would be literally a *wind*-fall, in the *Post* itself, to say nothing of what it would be to its readers. The latest south-wind, issuing from the corner of Wood street, is the entire exoneration of the Andersonville prison murderers from all blame, accompanied by a shower of sympathetic tears for poor Wirz.

BASE BALL is getting its phrases into the language. This is not strange, as many of the rising race have it constantly on their tongues. One of its enthusiastic votaries has his mental associations so saturated with it that he finds, in the parable of the ten lepers, an allusion to the game in question, "Where are the nine?" The nine, in that connection, do not shed much credit on the game, for they were a thankless, heartless set.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

A number of our exchanges are noticing the advent of a new and dangerous counterfeit—National currency—of the denomination of 85 00, which will surely mislead careless handlers of money, and even the careful, without close observance. As the stuff may be offered in this community, we give our readers the benefit of the following description: On the left hand end of the note the wrist of the left arm of Columbus is scarcely visible, whereas in the genuine it is distinct. At the top read "This note is secured by bonds." The letters "B" and "Y" are too far apart, and the "O" in "bonds" is under the "Y," whereas, the "S" in the same word is immediately under the "Y" in the genuine. The general appearance of the bill is a close imitation of the genuine.

GOOD.—A Chicago man who has been looking about this city, probably with a view to buying it, writes to the *Tribune* of that city, in regard to the dullness of business here. He says: "A friend, being on the street at a rather early hour of the day, met one of the partners of a well-known dry goods house, who seemed in great haste to reach his place of business. He stopped the partner, questioned him as to his haste, and suggested that it could not certainly be customers that called him thus early to his store. The merchant replied hastily, as he proceeded on his way, that there were three partners in his concern, and but two chairs in the store, and he had taken an early start in order to secure one of them for the day."

THERE is a tree in Egypt under which the Virgin Mary, according to tradition, rested, in her flight, with "the young child," into Egypt, to escape the wrath of Herod. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has made a present of this tree, with the land around it, to the French Empress, as the most precious gift that he could make. His Highness had enclosed in a small coffer a portion of the earth in which the tree grows, a piece of the bark, and the title to the property, which were presented to her Majesty, and will doubtless be valued by her, on the principle of taking the will for the deed.

THE New York Constitutional Convention gets on slowly. The articles proposed provide for negro suffrage and a critical registry of voters; give the Governor the appointment of district attorneys; give members of the Legislature a salary instead of daily pay for one hundred days; prohibit them from passing special acts of incorporation; limit the power of passing bills over the Governor's veto; constitute the boards of supervisors in each county into local legislatures with necessary powers for home and internal legislation, etc.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Ohio, during the years 1865 and 1866, there were 2,006 divorces, for the following causes: Adultery, 683; cruilty and gross neglect, 388; wilful absence, 624; other causes, 250.

A letter from the City of Mexico says the Liberals have turned the Nuns and Sisters of Charity into the street, told the priests how to dress, forced the locks of the chalice boxes of the cathedral, and run the sacred chalice cups into ingots.

The Sugar market is just now "a little stiff"—a trifle higher than it was a few months ago. On inquiry, says the Boston *Traveller*, we found that the reason assigned was, that the immense amount of fruit which is canned and preserved in all sections of the country increases the demand for sugar, and usually raises the price during the fruit months. How few of the good wives who are making their yearly preserves realize that they are helping to raise the price of sugar one, two or three cents on a pound!

London spent $100,000 on the Sultan's big dinner, and the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs are to be baronieted and knighted respectively for spending it.

During the war South Carolina banks advanced money for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service. It was not used, and the Court of Chancery has since ordered its distribution among the banks that advanced it. General Sickles interferes to put a stop to this proceeding, holding that the moneys belong to the United States. He annuls the decree of the court and appoints a receiver.

In running to catch a "fly ball" in a base ball game at Osage, in Mitchell county, Iowa, a few days ago, two players came in contact with such force that one of them had a jaw broken and was knocked down insensible, and was "crazy for twenty-four hours thereafter," while the other had his face bruised and the bones of his nose broken.

A way up among the White Mountains, where it is said they grind the sheeps' noses before sending them out to pasture in the morning, a Reverend Doctor, from Boston, found a man on the shady side of fifty hoeing his living out of the barren hills. Introducing himself, he soon succeeded in exciting in the old man the Yankee propensity to ask questions, from among which was: "W'ere d'ye hail from?" Answering that he was from Boston, the old man of the hoe replied: "W'y, I wouldn't think ye'd like to live away off there!"

There is a rat catcher in Philadelphia who has eleven hundred and twenty-two pairs of ferrets. He undertakes to clear premises of ratty vermin at the rate of twenty-five cents a head, and if any return after the first general clearing out, they are to be captured free of charge. He caught four hundred large rats in the cellar of a small grocery store a few nights ago.

A New York letter says: The cholera continues day by day to pick off a few of our inhabitants; but the journals most desiring that business shall not be interfered with, angrily declare that it is not the Asiatic pestilence, and that if it is, the cases are only "sporadic." That is a good comforting word to call it. But it is of no use to deal in humbug—the cholera is here whether "gownsmen" call it epidemic, sporadic or only a malignant form of diarrhœa.

PERSONAL.

—Alderman Bool, New York, of street cleaning fame, is a hopeless lunatic at an asylum in that city. For years he had strained his nervous system to its utmost tension; he heeded not the advice of his physicians; and now reason has gone forever. It is due to him to state that he did not make a fortune from the public moneys which he disbursed.

—Not only has the President been proved entirely mistaken in his assertion that he never saw the recommendation to mercy in Mrs. Surratt's case, but the very words he used after reading it have transpired, and were these: "We must be protected from female assassins as well as male assassins."

—General Beauregard has organized the "Electrical Brake Company of America." It is claimed that a railway train running 44 miles an hour can be stopped by electricity in between 50 and 100 yards. Stopping so suddenly was what hurt the Irishman.

—Pat, said Judge Sniff to his neighbor, in a sleeping car, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge. Yes, yer honor, and ye would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge.

—Col. Bocher, a promising young officer of the French army, who belongs to one of the first families in France, has recently married Miss Clara Louise Edgerton of New York, who is said to be "young, beautiful, highly educated, elegant and refined."

—The New York *Gazette* says Fitz-Greene Halleck lives "in the village of Guilford, Connecticut." Although nearly twenty years Longfellow's senior, he looks as young as the Dantean translator. Yet this comparison must seem unjust when the brain work of the two is compared. Fitz Greene Halleck is eminently a social man. A stranger feels perfectly at home in his presence and at once deeply interested. He carries you back more than half a century with personal reminiscences of New York. Mr. Halleck, slightly stooped, is now considerably below the average height. His appearance would indicate the enjoyment of excellent health, and he is, we should say, in the full possession of his mental faculties.

—There was a little passage in the House of Lords recently, between a Duke and an Earl, which shows in a striking manner the difference between the Parliamentary and the Congressional way of charging an opponent with untruth. His Lordship, in his blandest manner, said: "I beg to call the attention of my noble friend, the noble Duke, to an observation which my noble friend, the noble Duke, is reported to have made, and which my noble friend, the noble Duke, will find, upon reflection, to be inconsistent with strict veracity." Of course his noble friend, the noble Duke, made the proper explanation or apology.

—John Newton once said: "The art of spreading rumors may be compared to the art of pin making. There is usually some truth, which I call the wire; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point, others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed."

—Bismarck made recently the snug sum of $100,000 by a successful real estate investment in Pomerania. On being congratulated by a friend on his extraordinary good luck, he replied meekly he believed he could see now that he had chosen the wrong career, and that it would have been much better for him if he had devoted himself to real estate speculations instead of being a diplomatist.

—Ex-Queen Mary, of Hanover, was, a year ago, still a fine looking matron with jet black hair. Her grief at the sudden dethronement of her husband, and the blasted hopes of her son Ernest, have exerted such an effect upon her appearance that she looks now like a woman of sixty, and her hair has turned entirely white.

—Laura Keene has presented to Mrs. Tilton, at Springfield, Illinois, a piece of the dress she wore on the night of President Lincoln's assassination. It is stained with the blood that flowed from the President's head while she was ministering to him in his box at the theater after he had received the fatal shot. The relic is framed and suspended in Mr. Lincoln's late residence in Springfield.

—The rumors of the insanity of the Archduchess Sophia are confirmed. She showed strong symptoms of madness immediately after Francis Joseph told her that his brother, her son, had been shot. An utter prostration succeeded the first violent outburst of her grief, and this was followed again by appalling fits of despair and rage. The old Archduchess having always possessed an excitable, headstrong and violent temper, little or no hope of her recovery is entertained. Of course, her sad condition excites a great deal of sympathy in Germany, but the compassion felt for a mother, stricken down as she is, is somewhat tempered by the reflection that it was principally owing to her merciless counsels that so many noble German and Hungarian patriots were assissinated, in 1848 and 1849, by the minions of the Hapsburgs.

Bishop Coxe on Ritualism.

Bishop A. C. Coxe, of Western New York, has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy on the subject of "ritualism." It is of the nature of prevention rather than of cure, as the Bishop says that he is not aware of the existence of "ritualistic" practices in any quarter of the diocese. The following paragraph, quoted in a Buffalo paper, indicates the temper in which the Bishop approaches this delicate question:

> "It is the policy of the faction (that is, the Ritualists) to assume that they are the advocates of reverence, of order and of decency; and they who are easily frightened are likely to be driven into an opposite extreme, by confounding Liturgic properties with their puerilities. Now, I oppose them on the very ground that they are not reverent; on the ground that they are shockingly irreverent; that they degrade the worship of the Church, and reduce the august solemnities of the Lord's Supper to a miserable pageant, as ludicrous and as empty as it is in their power to make it. Such a ceremonial, however, I would not oppose by mere negations. I would set over against it, in all its majesty and simplicity, the true Liturgic Eucharist of the Primitive Church."

THE following extract from an Alexandria letter, gives some notion of the way the Turks gain their victories: Whenever the Turks, with overwhelming forces, enter one village in which the harvest is still in the fields, the peasants play submission, deliver several scores of guns, and Omar Pasha reports to Constantinople that so many thousand persons tendered their submission, and delivered up so many thousand rifles. The next thing, in an English newspaper, in the latest intelligence column, you read of the event in a telegram from Constantinople, to the effect that Omar Pasha has gained a victory or dispersed the insurgents. It is all throwing dust in the eyes of the so-called civilized world, and affording new matter to that rascal Layard to convince Lord Dervis or Derby that the insurrection is over. So this struggle will go on for a generation at least, if Greece does not join the fight against Turkey and bring to our aid iron-clads and disciplined troops.

POLITICAL.

The Boston *Post*, the Democratic organ of New England, prints a New York letter, the writer of which says: "It is generally understood by Radicals behind the scenes that Edwin M. Stanton will head the Radical Presidential ticket in 1868. Sheridan seems at present to be the favorite, but he and all others now named for the place will be thrown overboard by the nominating convention. This is quite confidentially predicted by shrewd old politicians, and believed by many thoughtful men outside of the ring. There is no more thorough-going representative of the arbitrary Radical idea in the country than Stanton, and though a few men like Greeley will object to him at first, it will not take long to whip them into the traces. Stanton has great strength with the military element, and his well known antagonism to everything conservative cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting of his party friends. Besides, he has more executive ability than any of the other men named for the succession. The leaders mean to hold back to the last moment, as card players sometimes hold their best trump, and then rush him through the Convention the same way that Lincoln was rushed through at Chicago. This is the programme laid down in private by long-headed Radicals."

The New Orleans *Times* (conservative) speaking of the registry in Louisiana, says that "the preponderance of blacks registered is very large, and as a mass they will vote the Radical ticket. The colored persons who express a determination to co-operate with the conservative party are so few and noticeable as to prove that they are only exceptions to the general rule."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that "as the Southern States are being reconstructed, they will no doubt vote the straight out Radical ticket."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The English papers continue to discuss the question of a continental war, as a thing altogether probable; though the French Government seems desirous of impressing the world with the belief that it desires only peace.

A fresh outbreak of the cattle plague is reported in Lincolnshire, England, and in Essex, where two hundred beasts were recently condemned to slaughter, to prevent the spreading of the plague.

The London *Advertiser* sets the expenses of the *fete* to the Sultan at the Guildhall, on the evening of the 18th of July, at not less than £20,000. Most of the gold plate at Windsor Castle, estimated at upwards of ten millions of dollars in value, was sent to Buckingham Palace for the Sultan's use.

We are sorry to see it stated in Cornwall, the potato crop is turning out very unsatisfactorily. The late rains are said to have much extended the disease, which is reported to be more wide-spread than for some years past. But as an offset to this the *Cork Examiner* reports most favorably of the crops in the country to the west of Bandon. In a trip of three days' continuance, only three fields, and those undrained, showed any signs of blight; in general, their appearance was very luxuriant.

It is stated on the authority of letters from South America received in London, that the Allies in the war against Paraguay have lost 7,000 men from cholera, and have 13,000 men in the hospitals. The sudden rising of the river Parana, the most remarkable ever known, caused immense losses of material to the Allies; and in the middle of the confusion caused thereby, the Paraguayans opened a tremendous fire from the fortress of Curupaity. The conviction is said to be strong on both sides of the river that Paraguay will never be subdued.

There are very sad accounts of the ravages of the cholera in the Herzegowina, the westernmost province of European Turkey. In one district, containing 32,000 inhabitants, there had been 1,800 cases. The people were dying en masse, and the dead bodies of victims lay in the streets to be devoured by dogs.

How Coolies are Obtained.

The Hong Kong *Trade Reporter* gives the following account of how coolie laborers are procured for the island of Cuba, and we suppose those contracted for to labor on our southern plantations will be secured in a similar way: Sometime in February last a fleet of five junks, manned by a crew of one hundred Anamite soldiers, were dispatched by the Governor of the Province of Nha-thang, in Cochin China, loaded with the annual tribute of that Province to the government of Anam. This tribute amounted to $19,000,000 taels, mostly in silver coin. The fleet was not heavily armed, and being attacked by piratical junks the Anamite soldiers were compelled to surrender. Some jumped overboard and were drowned; others were killed, two wounded officers were beheaded, and the survivors were taken to Macao. April 24, where they were placed in barracoons. Here they are plied with tempting offers to emigrate. Sixteen who refused were returned on board the lorchas and reduced to starvation until they consented to sign away their liberties. Information of these facts reached the commander of the Messageries Imperials steamer, through French missionaries, and he refused to take the voyage of St. Joseph, and an investigation commenced which resulted in the release of the Anamites, but not until a considerable number had been shipped on board the Spanish steamer Catatuna loading for Havana.

Lincoln's Dream Ship.

Mr. Pierrepoint, in the course of his argument in the Surratt trial, the other day, incidentally alluded to the portentous dream which Mr. Linco'n had the night before his assassination. The fact was mentioned to Gen. Grant among others, the next day, and the President expressed a strong desire to hear from Sherman, whose army, in South Carolina, was the only one in telegraphic communication with Washington. The dream was not related by Mr. Pierrepoint, but it was told by Mr. Lincoln before his death, and is thus described in the Washington *Chronicle*:

> He seemed to be at sea in a vessel, that was swept along by an irresistible current toward a maelstrom, from which it seemed no power could save her. Faster and faster the whirling waters swept the fated ship toward the vortex, until, looking down into the dark abyss, amid the deafening roar of the waves, and with the sensation of sinking down, down, down an unfathomable depth, the terrified dreamer awoke. Mr. Lincoln had the same remarkable dream four times; first before the first battle of Bull Run, again before the second defeat at the same place, again before the battle of Murfreesboro, and finally on the night before his own assassination.

The Embryo Pope.

The statement brought by the cable that Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, is a prominent candidate for the Papal succession at the death of Pius IX, is either an error or a very significant fact. Since the time of Adrian VI, in the year 1523, no prelate has been eligible, practically, to the Papal chair unless he was an Italian by birth. The peculiar union of temporal and spiritual power in the Head of the Church, and the vastness of the influence attaching to the office, since the reign of Leo X, had compacted and organized that sovereignty, and made the Papacy too tempting a prize to be open for the intrigues and strifes of different nations; and so, by common consent, for nearly three centuries and a-half, Italians alone have been eligible in the election by the College of Cardinals. If Napoleon really intends to press one of his own men upon the College, and, as it were, force the succession out of Italy, it must betoken some further move in connection with his well-known views concerning the separation of temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But the probability is that the rumor is only a rumor. In the first place, the venerable Pius IX still lives, and is in remarkably good health. Till he is dead there cannot be much of a struggle over his successor.

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Pure Blackberry Brandy.
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Old Holland Gin
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

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REV. ISAAC AIKEN says in relation to the

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(From the Presbyterian Banner.)

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Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even the physicians, so marvelous, that for a time I was afraid it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of Beaver-street Methodist Church, ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1856. Allegheny, Pa.

The sole agent of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburg, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

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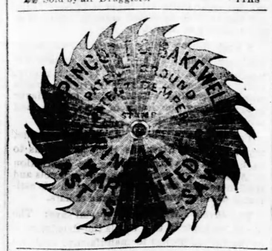

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO., No. 24 Fifth street, (Room 4), PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRINTING COMPANY, have this day declared a Cash Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th instant, at the office of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 49 Irwin street, PITTSBURGH, August 6th, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on
Saturday, August 31st,
And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it. The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock p. m. In the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.
JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED,
H. C. MACKRELL, } Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm and those indebted to the same will please call at the store of the late firm in Market street.
O'HARA & ROBINSON.
M. O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares, merchandise or material belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON without my individual signature is attached to the delivery bill of sale of said goods, wares, merchandise or material, as I will repudiate each and every sale may made in accordance with this notice.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867. MICHAEL O'HARA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. MCALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. MCALPIN, at No. 54 Wayne street.
J. MCALPIN.
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

DISS

he Daily Commercial

MPERANCE AND AMUSEMENTS.

tracts from a Sermon on "Christian oing." Preached on Sabbath Evening, ugust 11, at the First Methodist hurch, Pittsburgh, by Rev. Alex. lark, Pastor.

Sunday morning Mr. Clark addressed a owded house on the subject of "Christian oing," in which the people were urged to urage and conquest in religious life. In the ening his theme was "Christian Doing," an tract or two of which we report below:

The most uncommon thing in this world is mmon sense. Most people are so given over affectation in social and religious life, that en discipleship in Jesus is made to be embar ssing by unauthorized forms, exactions and straints.

The Gospel gives liberty in the reception of s truths, and gladness in the performance of s duties; but creeded religions cramp the art and confuse the whole life by unscriptural ofessionalities in outward things. Confes ons and Disciplines are thrust in between the dividual and the Bible, saying all over their ninspired pages, do this just so, and go just onder, or stay just here or there, and copy the one and pronounce the phrase of this man or hat man, and be a Christian according to a uman model. Be as much like somebody else s possible, so that your orthodoxy may measure p to the fixed standard, not of Christ and the Gospel, but of some Council and its creed.

Now, no man can be religious by letter. hristianity is not a material that can be wrought into cloaks, cut and made up and worn according to the fashion of this sect or that sect. It is rather an impulse of heart, an im pression of spirit, a constant vigilance of con science, a high range of light and love and lib erty which *controls* all conditions and adapts itself to all possible circumstances of the out ward life, infusing itself afresh into every new duty just as the days come new and open their opportunities for doing good. The thoughts and words and actions of yesterday will not meet the peculiar demands of to-day; nor will the duties of to-day be duplicated to-morrow. No trial of the present hour can be adjourned to a probable temptation of the next hour. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil *thereof*." Instead of fore-calculated conformity to the rules and regulations of theology, the Christian may better express a happy and useful life by giving heed to such words as these, which are the text, to-night:

"Whether, therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—1 Cor. X: 31.

We eat to sustain and strengthen the body. We drink to sustain and strengthen the body. And any kind of eating or drinking that fails to benefit the body is intemperance. A neglect to eat sufficient food or to drink sufficient beverage, as well as over-eating and over-drinking, is intemperance; or to partake of proper quantities at improper times is intemperance. Eating and drinking are not merely to gratify appetite, but to build and beautify the body, with men's good and God's glory ever in view.

But the body to be healthy and beautiful, must have other aids beside eating and drinking. It must have exercise. The plants are fed from the soil and nurtured by rains and dews; but they would not grow unless they were tossed and toughened by the agitating winds. They laugh and wave about, and how and bend, gaining strength and beauty every hour. Exercise is a necessity for the growth of their stalks, and for the budding and blooming of their branches.

Animals not only eat and drink, but skip and hop, and run, and leap, and take physical exercise. Nature requires it, and all creation responds. The clouds, the rivers, the oceans, all play, and sweep, and roll in living, self-perpetuating power.

So human beings, to be healthy and complete, are not only to eat proper food—the simpler the better; and to drink wholesome beverage—the nearer pure water the better; but they are to take proper and sufficient bodily exercise—the more free and easy the better. It will not do for thin-faced, stoop-shouldered, t ght-laced, dyspeptic Christians to whine their melancholy objections to physical education. The "whatsoever ye do" of the text indicates that there are human attentions and actions besides eating and drinking. And here common sense insists on a wholesome system of recreations and amusements for the human body, as well as a sense of accountability and obedience for the human soul. You know we are to glorify God, not merely by our *spirits*, but by our *bodies*, which are His. And any occupation which disciplines and develops the physical man, thus strengthens and beautifies the temple where the Holy Spirit deigns to dwell. No amusement or recreation of amusements is consistent with the requirements and charities of the Gospel. Because some men sometimes run races for money, shall all men resolve to *walk* henceforth? Because some men have been known to gamble *by the chances of ball*, shall everybody else relinquish that manly amusement, and promise never to eat apples or study the stars again, because they are round, like balls? Or, suppose some men should walk for a wager, shall all the Christian people in the world get down on their hands and knees and crawl for ever?

To be sure, Paul says "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." But he did not risk requisite bread on his brother. Paul would not have starved his body to conciliate the prejudice of any disciple. He would have held on to his loaf, and let a sensitive sectarian go.

Paul never married. But because he preferred single life, shall every other man remain unmarried? He but expresses that individuality on non-essentials which the Gospel recognizes in every believer. He stands firm on the central principles and squares his conduct by the distinctive doctrines of Christianity—these very central obligations are made grand and glorious because they insure the right of private judgment, and invite the exercise of common sense on all points of conscience.

Paul's frequent reference to the athletic sports and exercises of the Greeks by way of illustration of spiritual advances, without a word of disapproval or regret, would indicate that, in his day, it was not considered heterodox to have a sound and healthy body? The idea that a sanctified soul can dwell only in an effeminate frame, look only out of hollow eyes, and utter itself only in sepulchral tones, belongs to some other age and system than those of the Gospel. The glad tidings of great joy, heralded by angels over Bethlehem in loud exultant tones, were never designed to repress from the tuneful keys of human lamentation. The angels' song should never become the people's complaint. It is joy to all—fullness of joy for ever more, and sings into every true believer's soul an impulse to do anything and everything for the glory of God.

Christ's religion comes to men with adaptations to the minutest details of daily life. It takes such possession of the whole man, body and soul, and spirit, as to make the most of him here, elevate him to immortality hereafter, and prompt him upward in Heaven forever.

The only way of getting to Heaven, is to accept the gracious invitation, walking thitherward by faith in the perfect and proffered righteousness of Christ—doing his blessed will in all things—reaching out welcoming arms to all, and speaking good cheer to every heart. The glad tidings of salvation are to sound in every ear, ringing to saddest souls the music of peace, and love and joy, and good will, until all the daily doings of the people shall be found in glory to God. In social life, every friendship; in business, every bargain; in politics, every ballot; in art, every picture and song; in science every discovery and triumph; in manufactures, every invention and implement; in literature, every letter and voice; in religion—which is the one great name for all the impulses, methods, and movements of every human life—in religion, every thought and word and action, should be for the good of men, which is always the glory of God.

* * * * * * *

Some persons act toward the claims of religion as though it were a fine thing for ministers and deacons, for Sabbath days, baptisms, marriages, sick beds and funerals. But they imagine that it might jumble things considerably on week days; in the banks and counting-rooms; in oil speculations; railroad and mining stocks; in trading, marketing, and the ordinary affairs of daily life. It is feared that a close application of this rule in common things might spoil a good bargain; take a story off a handsome mansion, take a second or two off the speed of a fancy horse, reduce the texture of one's garments, clear away a few luxuries from the table, increase the tax bill on certain commodities, and that it would be rather awkward, in the public street, or in the middle of an office speculation, to stop and ask, "Am I trading, building, driving, eating, or doing this or that, for the glory of God, or for my own convenience?" And yet, withal, the principle of the text is eminently practical. Honor worked up toward God and out toward our fellow-men from the regularly recurring duties, and the new ones of every day would bring benedictions on all.

* * * * * * *

In a building the outer superstructure attracts the eye—the foundation is hidden. A tree's leaf makes more noise than its trunk; and its roots are all concealed beneath the ground. Yet the tree shakes off its leaves each autumn. But its holds its roots forever; and even bares itself of foliage when winter comes, in order that the roots may be covered and nurtured below, and so glorify its Maker and itself in the future spring.

So in society. It is not the apparently great men, doing public things, who bless the world. Not many succeed in attracting admiration and winning applause. Men do not all run to leaf, merely to get up to that green thinness which rustles for a summer, and then crisps and falls to the ground as a mere nurturer of the strong but modest roots below, that live and grow through all the years.

It is no evidence of real greatness to get into high elevations, to work on to public platforms, into legislatures, into pulpits, or even to the Presidential chair. God's universal plan is to keep the individual humble that he may be useful and happy. Each one is made for all. Yet every soul is a greater creation than a sun. You are appointed there, I yonder, somebody else between, or beyond, and each one of us must bear his own accountability, living and working according to our chances, doing everything for purpose—man's general good, and God's especial glory. Every individual in the race is a free agent, and in religion as well as in all other relations, should be recognized as a unit, equal in will and right, to every other. There is a Methodism in christianity that votes, and works with a purpose, not to glorify men by making them "lords over God's heritage," but rather to honor their individuality and prompt them to discharge every duty as it defines itself, to God's glory and not man's.

O, it is standing in our place, however lowly, even unseen and unheard, and working for God's glory just there, that makes a man happy and surrounds him with ministering spirits. Go up to the Cathedral spire, across the way, and look down from its iron cross, and you shall not be able to distinguish who are tall and who are short men walking the streets, or who wear fine and who coarse textured garments. So when any Christian stands by the true cross of Jesus and looks down upon the world, all social and political and ecclesiastical elevations sink to a level, and men are judged more by the outward circlings of loving hands, and to and fro walkings, as they go about doing good. These are the movements the angels see—not your imaginary shelvings in the bureaus of society, but your real walkings and workings among your fellow men out in the world. Getting up on mere man-made scaffoldings, is getting up to tumble down again. The brick tower and its iron cross are to be taken down from the Cathedral—they already threaten to fall. There is a better, grander elevation—it is that of being attracted by the power of Him who was once lifted up to draw all men unto himself. Waiting for this influence, using it as it appeals to the heart, responding to all its requirements, we shall do all things—whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do—for God's glory, and yet be glorified ourselves.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Acidity of the Stomach.—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or in paired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Spoons, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG Co

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee very respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
IN FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 13, '67,
BY A SELECTED CHOIR,

Under the Direction of Prof. W. A. LAWTON, C. C. MELLOR, Esq., will perform two choice selections on the Organ.

Proceeds for a benevolent purpose.

Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at Book Stores and Door.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10 000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10 000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON'S, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.
HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Rudesheim.
MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Veuve, Yellow Label.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.
☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,
THIS

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
60 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, 5bls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Rosin[g].
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,
Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at
PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 74 FIFTH STREET.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER.
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. Send for circular. 602

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO, LARGE MIRRORS,
TAPESTRY VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

Will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Duquesne Way and Evans's alley, the entire household goods, consisting of complete suite of Parlor Rosewood Furniture, Piano, large Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen ware, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Auctioneer.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and William Tatnall, plaintiffs,
Francis Sellers, Reese Owens and Robert Moody, defendants
In the District Court of Allegheny County. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity, in the above case, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
CONSISTING OF
ROLLING MILL
AND
HINGE FACTORY,

Situated two and a half miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a little below and on the superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works; can be reached by Accommodation trains of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Manchester Street Cars.

The Mill comprises thirteen Boiling Furnaces, one Scrap Furnace, and two Heating Furnaces, Patent Squeezer, Muck Mill, Sheet Mill, 15-inch Bar Mill, and 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 26-inch Cylinder Engine, five feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co.; one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears, Lathes, &c., &c. Hinge Factory for manufacturing Strap and T Hinges, all in complete running order; capacity can be doubled at small expense. In connection with Hinge Factory is a complete Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Presses, &c., &c.

Also, lot of Assorted Iron, Juniata Blooms; 30 tons Metal, assorted; Fire Brick, Horses, Mules, Wagons Carts, Harness, etc., etc.

In addition, there are twenty-eight Dwelling Houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real Estate comprises eight Acres of Ground, extending from P., Ft. W. & C. RR. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. extends to the Mill; this with the river affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal and shipping product.

The sale will take place on the premises on

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned at No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.

M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,
THIS RECEIVER.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, August 13th, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

25 shares Exchange National Bank;
9 shares Citizens' National Bank;
25 shares Superior Iron Co.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention to wholesale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me excellent facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS.
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. S. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTNER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTNER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.
100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 Feed; Corn; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving bush Barley; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs and for sale; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs and for sale; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
No 186 Liberty street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BANKERS'
AND
Merchants'
SECOND GRAND
Presentation Entertainment
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE,
SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867,
AT
IRVING HALL,
NEW YORK.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted on the
MUTUAL BENEFIT PRINCIPLE.

A PRO RATA DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO TICKET HOLDERS.

CAPITAL, $1,287,148.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Eight.

THE FAIREST AND MOST IMPARTIAL PLAN OF PRESENTATION YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

A Prize with Every Ticket.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a company, with the view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-holders than any such presentation which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets, and the registering the same, to Messrs. Clerk & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes.

A reference to the number of prizes and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guaranty of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with the scheme will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket-holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

One Cash Prize at	$75,000	$75,000
One Cash Prize at	50,000	50,000
One Cash Prize at	25,000	25,000
Two Cash Prizes at	10,000	20,000
Three Cash Prizes at	5,000	15,000
Four Cash Prizes at	3,000	12,000
Five Cash Prizes at	2,000	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes at	1,000	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes at	500	7,000
Twenty Cash Prizes at	300	6,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes at	100	7,500
Forty Cash Prizes at	100	4,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes at	50	3,750
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	25	3,500
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes at	20	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes at	10	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes at	5	1,000
864 Cash Prizes amounting to		$350,000

PIANOS.

8 Steinway's Grand Pianos at	$1,500	$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos at	1,500	12,000
25 Steinway's Seven Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
25 Chickering's Seven Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
93 Melodeons at	140	13,020
125 Melodeons at	125	15,625

SEWING MACHINES.

75 Wheeler & Wilson cabinet case Sewing Machines	$165	$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson half case Sewing Machines	125	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson plain Sewing Machines	85	11,305
73 Singer's cab. case Sewing Machines at	165	12,045
100 Singer's Half case Sewing Machines at	125	12,500
130 Singers' plain Sewing Machines at	85	11,050

DIAMOND'.

6 Full sets Diamonds at	$3,500	$21,000
10 Sets Diamonds at	2,700	27,000
15 Diamond Cluster Rings at	850	12,750
20 Diamond Cluster Rings at	675	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings at	470	11,750
33 Diamond Cluster Rings at	375	12,375
9 Diamond Cluster Pins at	635	5,715

GOLD WATCHES.

16 Gent's Gold Watches at	$239	$3,824
26 Gent's Gold Watches at	225	5,850
53 Gent's Gold Watches at	185	9,717
86 Gent's Gold Watches at	135	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches at	200	4,000
55 Ladies' Gold Watches at	185	10,175
92 Ladi's' Gold Watches at	160	14,740
106 Ladies' Gold Watches at	145	15,370

SILVER WATCHES.

66 American Silver Watches	$75	$4,950
125 American Silver Watches	63	7,875
130 American Silver Watches	48	6,240
223 Detached Lever Silver Watches at	27	6,021
349 Cylinder Silver Watches	18	4,882
24 Plated Watches at	8	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at		668,015
Total Value of Prizes		$1,287,148

Bankers' and Merchants' First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of August, 1867.

☞ Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

Tickets One Dollar Each,

For sale at the Banking House of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We can with safety guarantee those wishing to purchase tickets that they will be all sold by the 24th and that the distribution of prizes will positively take place on that day. It will be advisable for those wishing to purchase tickets to order at once, so as to enable us to register them before the day of the grand presentation.

Special Terms or Club Rates.

No greater discount will be allowed on a larger number of tickets.

3 tickets to one address for	$2 70
6 tickets to one address for	5 20
9 tickets to one address for	7 50
12 tickets to one address for	9 00

Money by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to

CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,
62 Broadway,
col NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS much less than cost.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKIRTING, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.

A FULL LINE BUGLE TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
JET AND BOG WOOD JEWELRY.
FANS, BALTING, CORSETS, &c.

Wholesale Stock well assorted.

☞ CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to give us a call.

STOCK LARGE AND PROFITS SMALL.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

REDUCED PRICES.

Prints, warranted, 12 1-2.
Muslins, from 9.
Ginghams, from 12 1-2.
Delaines, 18.
Towels, fringed, 15.
Shawls, $1 00.
Shawls, $1 75.
Country Flannels, 45.
Cassimeres, $1 00.

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS---new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS---new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS---new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
A full kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 103 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
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WHITE LEAD WORKS,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The League will hold a meeting to-night at their hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW POSTOFFICE.—A new postoffice has been opened at Woods' Run, in McClure township, called "Woods' Run Postoffice," and David D. Davis appointed Postmaster.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will meet this morning at ten o'clock, at No. 10 St. Clair street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching State Fair.

DELEGATES TO SUPREME COUNCIL.—Messrs. Wm. H. Cluley, James McCandless and Samuel Ellison have been appointed to represent this city in the Supreme Council, connected with the Temple of Honor, which will convene to-morrow in New York city.

LEG BROKEN.—A little boy, aged four years, son of Mr. James Lambert, who resides near Snyder's Hollow, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, had his left leg broken below the knee, on Friday last, by falling off the porch of his parents' residence. Dr. McCarrell was called in and attended to the injuries.

PETITIONS FILED.—The following petitions were filed for adjudication in bankruptcy yesterday:

Isaac Bricks, Scranton, Luzerne.

E. Prichard, Warren, Warren County, Pa.

James Lazear and Wm. Lazear, filed a petition against R. J. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa.

FRIENDSHIP PICNIC.—The first annual picnic of the Friendship Fire Company, of Allegheny, will be held at Monitor Grove, Birmingham Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., tomorrow, and those who attend may expect a day of enjoyment and pleasure. Trains will leave the Allegheny Station at 6:55, 8:45, 10:00, 11:40 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. John Scarborough, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who was tendered the Rectorship of Trinity Church, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Swope, has signified his intention of accepting the call, and will enter upon his duties early in September. Mr. Scarborough is one of the most eloquent divines connected with this branch of the Church, and his advent among us will be a source of congratulation.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning at five minutes to twelve o'clock, from Box No. 7, corner of Water and Market streets, was occasioned by the roof of the Wharf Exchange, No. 101 Water street, kept by W. Buhl & Co., taking fire from the chimney. The firemen were promptly on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before it had done much damage. The interior of the house, however, was considerably damaged by water.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named Adam Hahneman, employed in the cooper shop of John Wunderlich, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, was quite severely injured while at work yesterday. He had his right arm caught in a belt, carrying a large drum, and the arm up to the elbow was badly broken. He was removed to his home on Cherry Alley, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Walter. The physicians express to save the arm, but fears that amputation will be necessary.

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP TEXT BOOKS.—The Board of School Directors of Peebles township, at a meeting held a few days since, adopted the following text books for use in the township schools: Brooks's Series of Arithmetics, Green's series of Grammars, McGuffey's series of Readers, Raub's series of Spellers, Mitchell's series of Geographies, Goodrich's History of the United States, Davis's Algebra, Scribner, Dunton & Payatto's system of Penmanship.

FIRE IN UPPER ST. CLAIR.—On Sunday afternoon about half-past four o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the loft of the stable of C. Hanson Love, Esq., located on Chartiers Creek, in Upper St. Clair township, about three miles from the village of Mansfield. The stable was a frame building, about thirty by forty feet, and was entirely destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of hay in it. There were seven horses in the stables when the fire broke out, but they were removed in safety. It is not known how the fire originated.

COUNTRY SITES AT MANSFIELD.—We call the attention of persons wishing to secure desirable country home to the sale of lots at Mansfield this morning at 11½ o'clock. The property is divided into lots of different sizes from three to ten acres each. This is probably the most eligibly located property in the Chartiers Valley, when we take into account not only its natural advantages but the convenience of railroads, stores, &c. The certainty of property enhancing in value at Mansfield should induce every one seeking a home in the country to purchase at once. Trains leave at 10:45 A. M., from the Union Depot.

CONCERT.—There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music this evening at the First Methodist Church, Fifth street (Mr. Clark's), and from the printed programme we may safely announce to the public a fine entertainment. The singing will be by a select choir, under the direction of Prof. W. A. Lawton, and will consist of choice anthems, solos, quartettes, &c., and the instrumental pieces will be by C. C. Weller, Esq., on the organ. The organ of the new organ just finished and dedicated in this church, is such as to warrant a rich musical treat to all who hear it under the skillful management of Mr. Weller. The prospects are favorable for a large audience this evening, and ticket holders should go early to secure eligible seats. Such an opportunity is not often afforded for a musical feast. The proceeds are to be applied to a benevolent purpose.

The Late Mr. Wm. J. Montgomery.

The funeral of Mr. Wm. J. Montgomery, President of the Allegheny Fire Company, and a member of the Firemen's Association, took place yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, from his late residence on Seventh street, near Grant. The firemen were out in full force, and made a very creditable display. The following was the order of procession: Great Eastern Brass Band, Columbia, of Allegheny, Walton Hose, of Birmingham, Neptune, Niagara, Duquesne and Allegheny, Zuceo Lodge No. 335 of I. O. of O. F's. Next came the hearse, the pall bearers being members of the Allegheny Fire Company, and Zuceo Lodge, followed by forty carriages containing the relatives and friends of deceased, members of the Firemen's Association, etc. The funeral was one of the largest that has taken place in this city for some time.

Cure for Intemperance.

"The heroism of goodness is to do good to those who are not friends." Under this motto I propose to speak a word of advise to that class of men who by habit are slaves intoxicating drinks, and who in their cooler moments deeply regret the debasing appetite that lures them along from step to step until they find themselves involved in ruin, I offer them a remedy. There has appeared at different periods receipts for the cure of love of strong drink. I offer another receipt, with the confidence that is the best, and perfectly safe, and if carried out will relieve them of that unsatisfied craving for strong drink which attend all habitual drinkers who are deprived of the periodical potations. This receipt will be sent to any one. Address

Z. PACKARD,
67 Beaver street.

Allegheny City, August 12, 1867.

Beethoven's Oratorio of Christ on Mount Olivet.

We announce with great pleasure that the Oratorio of "Christ on Mount Olivet," one of Beethoven's most masterly compositions, is to be produced at the Academy of Music, in this city on the 26th of September, under the direction of Mr. F. Puehsinger, a skillful, experienced and accomplished musician, formerly of the Conservatorium at Vienna, Austria, and latterly prominently associated with the celebrated Grover's Opera Troupe, of New York. Mr. Puelsinger has been engaged upon the preparations necessary for bringing out this splendid work for several months, and no hazard nothing is doing to insure that the performance will be a great success. Over one hundred and twenty-five voices will unite in giving a brilliancy and pathos to the composition, including the Harmonic and Frohsinn singing societies. The best talent in the two cities is engaged to take part on the occasion, together with all the prominent choir singings in the churches. We learn also that the leading solo parts have been assigned to Miss Lina Schriba, and Messrs. Apfelbaum, Joseph Able and L. Brecht.

Meeting of Republican Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the office of Alderman Sutherland, corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley, this city. A good attendance of the members was present. In the absence of the Chairman, Wm. A. Herron, Esq., was called to preside. The Finance Committee reported that they had met and organized by electing J. L. Sutherland, Esq., as Secretary, and Wm. N. Ogden, Esq., as Treasurer; and also had taken action as to the payment of drafts on the Treasurer. The Committee on Printing and the Committee on Assessments reported progress. The report of the Committee, of which H. C. Markrell, Esq., is the Chairman, was accepted and the committee continued. On motion the following named gentlemen were added to the Executive Committee: Thomas T. Everett, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Luke B. Davidson, Wilkins township; John McKelvy, Wilkins township; Moses Peebles, Ross township. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to insert an advertisement in each of the daily papers every Saturday and Monday, and also in the weekly papers, favorable to the cause, notifying the members of the Executive Committee of meetings. After transacting some miscellaneous business, the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place next Monday morning at ten o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Interesting Proceedings---Trial of an Alleged Passer of Counterfeit Money---A Witness Makes a Charge of Bribery Against One of the Lawyers who is Assisting in the Defense---The Truthfulness of the Witness Denied.

The United States District Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding.

The District Attorney presented indictments against John Morrow, Henry F. Sybert, Michael Sybert and Jacob K. Bennliger for violation of the Internal Revenue law.

The case originated in March last after the changes in the law. The District Attorney, in presenting the indictment, said that although the parties might have violated the law, it was the opinion of the Collector that they had not done so with any intention of defrauding the United States. The parties had agreed to pay the costs of the prosecution and the government has. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "not guilty," in all the cases above mentioned.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Alfred Myers, of Venango county, was placed on trial on two indictments, one for uttering counterfeit fractional currency, and the other for having the same in his possession, with intent to pass it. The accused plead "not guilty." R. B. Carnahan, District Attorney, and M. V. Perrine, Esq., of Titusville, appeared for the prosecution, and A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, Ira H. Pierce, of Titusville, and Hon. P. C. Shannon, of this city, for the defense.

Charles H. Johnson testified that he resided in Venango county, and had known defendant for a number of years. In August 1866, had seen him at Pithole with counterfeit fifty cent notes in his possession; saw him selling fifty dollars of it and thought he had as much more left; it was sold by him at thirty-five cents on the dollar. The man who bought the fifty dollars was named White, sometimes called Manchester. The witness said that he kept a public house; that the defendant often stopped there; and that the sale took place in his presence; Manchester said he had seen better money and wanted to buy it at less than thirty-five cents on the dollar; defendant also showed witness about a hundred dollars of this kind of money in a room in the Sherman House at Petroleum Centre. This room was then occupied by the defendant and a man named George Short; Myers said that this money was better than that which the witness had seen at Pithole, and also said he got it from a man named Sims living near Syracuse, New York; said that the money was worth forty-five cents on the dollar. Myers and Short visited the house of the defendant at Pithole in November 1866, and while there Short endeavored to pass a fifty dollar greenback upon a Mr. Church. [This testimony was objected to and ruled out as improper, as Myers was not present at that time.]

Mr. Carnahan then asked the witness whether he had ever received any counterfeit money from Myers and informed him that he need not answer the question unless he wished to do so. The witness declined to do so.

The witness then testified to a conversation he had with Myers, who said that he would not be held to bail at Erie if he (witness) would not testify against him. He also informed him that he could have any amount of money he wanted—a hundred dollars if he wished. The money sold by Myers was counterfeit, defendant alleging that he got it from Sims who made it. The witness was cross-examined as to what he had testified to before the commissioner at Erie, but nothing material was elicited. The witness stated that he was under bail himself to answer a charge of counterfeiting; that he did not offer money and clothing to parties to come to Pittsburgh and testify against Myers; did not tell a man named Harmon that he would get a man named Burke to swear to what he wanted, but that Burke's appearance would convince him, as he was a thief, and known as a thief in Venango county; did not state to Capt. Benson that he never knew Myers to deal in counterfeit money; did not give information to Benson against Myers; witness admitted that he was tried for counterfeiting at Erie in July last, and that the jury failed to agree. He was then placed under bonds for trial here.

In answer to a question, by Mr. Carnahan, the witness stated that no inducements in this case were held out to him by Mr. Carnahan. Mr. Benson or any other officers of the United States Court.

Henry Burke testified that he had seen Myers at Pithole in the spring of 1866; he came with a man named Ralph, who bought twenty-five dollars from him (Myers) in counterfeit fifty cent notes. Myers had some counterfeit twenties on the Highland National Bank, which he said were pretty good; about three hundred dollars of these bills were sold to Boyd at the rate of thirty-five cents to the dollar. Boyd hid the money under the corner of a house at Dawson Centre. Witness also stated that another man was present at this sale.

On cross-examination witness was asked how long he had been in the Warren jail. This was objected to and objection sustained. He stated that Boyd's first name was James and he used to run an engine at the Hoosier well.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

James L. Dehaven was the next witness called. He stated that he was living at Mr. Johnston's, at Pithole, in August, 1866. Saw defendant there two or three times; saw him there in August; have seen George Short there in company with him.

Question by Mr. Carnahan—State whether any inducements have been held out to you in this case to swear contrary to the truth.

Answer—There have been. Judge Shannon objected to any conversation under the defendant Myers was present and heard it.

The Court asked witness whether the defendant was present when the inducements were held out, and he replied that he was.

The witness then went on to state that on Monday last he went with Mr. Pierce, one of the counsel for the defense, to see Myers; they went to the Room, Mr. Pierce and himself; they had some conversation alone, after which Myers was called in. Pierce said to Myers: "De Haven identifies you positively as the man he saw at Johnstons." The witness said further that conversation took place, when Pierce stated that the obligations of the witness (De Haven) as a Mason, bound him not to swear against Myers, who was also a brother Mason. He also said a paper was being circulated, containing certain facts, which the witness was asked to swear to on trial; money was also offered to the witness, but he informed the parties that he couldn't see it. He said that the order did not obligate him to perjure himself, and that not money enough in the United States to buy him; the witness further stated that he subsequently took five dollars from Mr. Pierce, telling him that he wanted to buy a shirt, and also five dollars more which he said he could give him as much more as he wanted.

Mr. Carnahan then produced an envelope, which he stated he had received from Mr. Haven but not yet opened. He opened the envelope and took out two five dollar bills, which he handed to the witness who identified one of the notes as having been received from Myers and the other from Pierce. He then stated that the circumstance of receiving the money had caused him much trouble of mind, and in order to ease his conscience he had concluded to tell the whole truth.

The Judge stated that from what had occurred Mr. Pierce could not be allowed to participate in the trial.

Judge Shannon said that Judge McCandless would probably consider Mr. Pierce innocent until he was proved guilty, to which the Judge replied that prudence would dictate to Mr. Pierce the necessity of withdrawing from the trial.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Richmond as to a conversation which had taken place between them, and asked if he did not recollect a conversation in which he (witness) had stated that Myers was not the man he had seen at Johnston's house. The witness stated repeatedly that he did not remember any such conversation.

Two other witnesses were sworn, their statements being similar to that previously given, and not of much importance.

REMARKS OF MR. RICHMOND.

Mr. Richmond addressed the jury on behalf of the defense. He said he was almost a stranger to them, and felt a little delicate about speaking. He was instructed by his client to say that the charges made by the prosecution were entirely groundless, and must be made with the idea of persecuting the defendant, as he was entirely innocent. A portion of the testimony he knew was not true, witnesses would be introduced to controvert the statements which had been made by the important witnesses for the prosecution. In reference to Johnson, he said that this witness was regarded by him as unworthy of credit. As to De Haven, he had been proved to be a notorious liar, scoundrel and thief, a man who would come and testify as this witness had done, must be base indeed; that man (De Haven) had committed perjury, because he had made those statements which he denied on the cross-examination; he had come to the speaker and sat down by him in the hotel and repeated these statements without being solicited to do so; had said that Myers was not the man he saw at Johnston's, but it was an entirely different man; and yet on the witness stand he denied this. The bringing of this witness from Pithole city, guilty as he was of perjury, would indicate that the defendant was the victim of a foul conspiracy. What motive could the witness have for making such statements as he has? This government had no need of a perjured man like De Haven for obtaining a verdict against an innocent citizen. No man committed crime without being influenced by some motive, and what motive had influenced him to come here and testify against this man Myers. The evidence was then alluded to by the speaker, and he concluded by saying that upon the evidence of a perjurer and criminal the jury were asked to send a man to the penitentiary.

It is claimed by the counsel for the defense that they will be able to prove that the charges against Mr. Pierce's character are false.

Tarentum Camp Meeting.

The Methodist Camp Meeting, now being held on the camp ground, near Tarentum, is one of the largest ever held in this vicinity. The best of order prevails, and the various religious services have been well attended. The prayer meetings in the evening are also well attended, and a number of penitents daily present themselves at the altar. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of those who attend are unsurpassed, and the weather, thus far, has been exceedingly fine. The meeting will close to-morrow evening.

The German Evangelical Association will hold a camp meeting on the same grounds, commencing on Thursday, the day following the close of the Methodist meeting now in progress. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, and arrangements are being made accordingly. The same arrangements with the railroad companies as are now in force will be continued. Mr. David Wallaker, who has conducted the boarding tent, will have charge of the boarding tent during the German camp meeting.

THE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Illegal Voting in the Association---Resolutions of Condolence Passed---The Annual Parade to Take Place in September---The Chief Engineer and the Association.

A quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening in their Hall in the City Building. Present—Messrs. E. Kincaid, Colville, Johnston, Cupples, R. M. Kincaid, Ferguson, Sims, Little, Kemp, Robinson, Swint, Torley and Ford.

The President being absent, Mr. A. J. Cupples was called to the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

ILLEGAL VOTING IN THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Swint stated that before the minutes be approved, he desired to call attention to the fact that on the previous meeting, during the election for First Assistant Chief Engineer, twenty-six votes were cast, while only twenty-four members were present. As Mr. McElroy had only been elected by one of a majority, Mr. Swint claimed that the election was null and void. The roll for the previous meeting was examined, when it was discovered that Mr. Swint's statement was correct.

Mr. Colville said that any member of the Association who would cast a fraudulent vote was not worthy to hold a seat in this body, and he proposed that a committee of three be appointed to investigate into the matter.

Mr. Ford did not see what could be arrived at by the investigation. It was the province of meeting, at the time of the election, to see that it was conducted fairly. Mr. McElroy had been declared duly elected, and had official stand in the position. If any member could throw any light upon the subject he should certainly do so at once. As it now stood, it was not known which candidate received the illegal votes.

Mr. Colville moved that the election of Mr. McElroy as First Assistant Chief Engineer, be declared null and void, owing to illegal votes having been polled.

Considerable discussion followed, after which a vote was taken, when the motion was lost. Yeas 5, nays 7.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. Ford announced the death of Mr. Wm. J. Montgomery, late a member of the Association, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Colville, Torley and Sims appointed. The committee retired, and after a short absence reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the death of our late fellow member, William J. Montgomery, who, for a series of years, filled the position of delegate from the Allegheny Fire Company in this Association: Therefore,

Resolved, That we bow with humble acquiescence to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Montgomery the Association has been deprived of the services of a valuable, attentive, efficient and an ever courteous member.

Resolved, That we will ever, cherish the memory of our deceased brother, with feelings of mingled sadness and pleasure; sadness for his demise, and pleasure that we can truly assert that he was the noblest work of God—*an honest man*.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this, the hour of their great affliction, and commend them to the care of Him who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased by the President of this Association, and that the same be published in the city papers.

THE ANNUAL PARADE.

Mr. Torley stated that as the time fixed upon by the Constitution for the annual parade of the Department was approaching, it might be well to call upon the delegates for information as to the number of companies that would participate in the demonstration. The suggestion was received favorably, when it was announced that the Eagle, Allegheny, Neptune, Niagara, Relief and Independent would parade. The Duquesne was not represented. Mr. Torley, from the Vigilant, said that his company had been at great expense in refitting their house, and had concluded not to join in the parade.

Mr. Ford then moved that the Chief Engineer be directed to issue the necessary instructions calling out the department for parade and inspection in September next. Adopted.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Cupples (Mr. Swint in the chair) stated that an ordinance had been passed at a late meeting of the City Councils, which took all the authority from the Association in the management of the Department. The ordinance had given great dissatisfaction to firemen generally, and as it was understood that Mr. Hare, the Chief Engineer, had framed the passage of the ordinance, he moved that he (Mr. Hare) be requested to resign.

Mr. Colville opposed the motion, and said the ordinance was a very proper one. It was a well-known fact that the department had been going astray for some time, and the only objection to the Chief Engineer that could be urged was that he had not forced the issue before.

Mr. Cupples said the objection he had to the Chief Engineer was that he did not recognize the Association, but introduced rules for the government of the department into Councils without first submitting them to the Association. As the law now stood a company could not go to Manchester for a load of sawdust without suing for permission from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Torley said that it was well-known that the department did not recognize the laws adopted by the Association, and it was necessary to ask the Councils to come to order.

Mr. Ford said that a great many firemen had been consulted in regard to the ordinance before its passage, and no opposition was evinced against it. Mr. Hare, not only Chief Engineer, but a member of the City Councils, acted in the latter capacity he had offered the ordinance. If any blame attached to Mr. Hare, as much censure should attach to the speaker, who voted for the ordinance, and would do so again should it be necessary. Mr. Ford closed by moving that the motion be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Ford's motion, which it was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. E. Kincaid, Colville, Torley, R. M. Kincaid and Ford—5.

Nays—Messrs. Kemp, Robinson, Johnston, Cupples, Swint, Ferguson and Little—7.

Mr. Sims declined to vote.

Mr. Cupples said he had no charge to bring against Mr. Hare, but merely desired that the Association should maintain its just power, and not be subject to the derision of members of the department. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to confer with Councils in regard to the ordinance. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Cupples, Robinson and Little appointed said committee.

The Association then adjourned.

OPEN FOR VISITORS.—The Vigilant Engine House will be open for visitors on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Members of the company will be in attendance, who will take pleasure in showing ladies and gentlemen through the building.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

FALSE PRETENCES.

James M. Riter made oath yesterday charging Wm. H. Shannon with having obtained from him goods to the amount of thirty-eight dollars under false and fraudulent representations. The deponent keeps a store on Water street, this city, and the defendant lives in Allegheny. Committed.

[Before Alderman Lindsay, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A FLATBOAT.

M. H. Miller appeared before this magistrate and made information for larceny against John Anderson. The prosecutor, it appears, had stolen from him some time ago, at Logan's Ferry, a flatboat and a skiff. They have been found in the possession of the defendant. The accused was arrested, and being unable to account for his possession of the boats, was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Lindsey, of Sixth Ward.]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A colored woman named Rachel Blackson was committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

LARCENY.

Sarah Vincent was arrested on a charge of larceny, and after a hearing was committed to jail to answer.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Rachel Blackson, who was before Alderman Lindsay on a charge of felonious assault and battery, was also arrested and taken before Alderman Butler, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Matthew McFadden. A commitment was lodged against her for trial.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

SUITS AND CROSS-SUITS.

A quarrel took place on Saturday between three or four residents of Lawrenceville, which resulted in eight suits being brought before Alderman Taylor yesterday.

Ellen McLaughlin charged Hannah Donaldson with selling liquor on Sunday, and also with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant spat in her face.

Ellen also made an information against Samuel Donaldson, husband of the defendant in the above case, for entry of the premises.

The same prosecutrix also lodged another information against Hannah for using profane language, alleging that defendant assaulted her and tore her clothing.

Hannah then entered cross-suit against Ellen for assault and battery, alleging that defendant pushed her into the street.

Hannah entered suits against Ellen's husband, Patrick McLaughlin, for assault and battery, alleging the latter's wife, Annie McLaughlin, for the same offense, and against Frederick McGovern, for assault.

The accused in each case were arrested, and the cases were all held for a hearing to-day.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of a man named Thomas Allison, charged with feloniously assault and battery, on oath of John Richardson. The latter appears, were at a house of ill fame, on Liberty street, Friday night, where they got into a quarrel. The prosecutor alleges that he went out of the house and left Allison there, but when he came back to where they got on the sidewalk the quarrel was renewed, and the defendant drew a knife and with it he made a number of cuts at him, cutting the breast of his coat in a number of places, and inflicting a severe wound on his left arm.

STRUCK WITH A STICK.

Mary Platt, a resident of Lawrenceville, made information against her neighbor, Sarah Ann Smith, with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her with a stick. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

John McCarthy appeared yesterday and made information against Charles M. Seely, proprietor of the Grant House, Allegheny, charging him with false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that in a suit before Alderman Strain, he obtained judgment for fifty dollars against Seely. He called on Seely for the money, when the latter told him to go and receipt the Alderman's docket and he would then pay him. The deponent receipted the docket and when he called on Seely for the money, the latter, it is alleged, refused to pay him. A warrant was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Schuman appeared and lodged complaint against James Quinney, charging him with assault and battery. The accused has not been arrested.

[Before Justice Ammon, East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John H. Werner was committed to jail by this magistrate to await trial on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of his wife, Catherine Werner.

[Before Justice Arent, of Allegheny.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John S. Johnson was arrested and taken before Arent, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, on two charges of breach of the peace, preferred by his wife, Mary Johnson, and Officer John Scheller. After a hearing, he was committed to jail for trial, in default of bail.

An Important Question in Reference to Bankruptcy Proceedings.

On the 29th of July last, Wm. Burns, surviving partner of the firm of S. & W. Burns, lumber dealers, residing in Corsica, Jefferson county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. A judgment had been obtained against Burns by the First National Bank of Clarion, Pa., for the sum of $10,000, and an execution issued. This execution was issued and a sale of a large amount of personal property was advertised to take place three days subsequent to the date of commencing proceedings in bankruptcy. On the day after Mr. Burns had filed his petition, his counsel, Geo. Shiras, Jr., applied, in the United States District Court, for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff of Jefferson county (in which the property had been taken) from proceeding to issue the writ of sale. The court granted the injunction, notice having been given by the opposing counsel, Hon. S. A. Purviance, of this city, and Thos. S. Wilson, of Clarion, that the question would be argued before the court on the 12th inst.

Yesterday Messrs. Purviance and Wilson moved to dissolve the injunction, for the following reasons:

First—No notice of the intended application was given, as required by law, and the rules of the United States District Court, and no power exists in a case like the present to issue an injunction.

Secondly—That after a levy was made the property is beyond the control of the United States Court and of the defendant, except so far as is provided for in its valuation to determine whether the plaintiff has enough to pay the judgment upon which the levy is made. In the course of his argument Mr. Ford said that to issue an injunction restraining the sale would expose the Sheriff of Jefferson county to imminent peril. If the Sheriff should carry out the selzin violation of the injunction the United States would probably send a Marshal to prevent it, and the State might attempt to enforce its rule and thus produce a war between the State and Government authorities.

Judge McCandless alluded to the importance of this question, and said that whatever decision might be made would form a precedent for future action in cases involving the point. In the midst of jury trials, and the pressing business of the Court the matter could not be argued as fully, as its importance required. Further argument would therefore be po-stponed until some future time.

A SINGULAR ROBBERY.—Lieutenant Daniel McMullen, of the night police, who was injured so severely about ten days since, by some rowdies in the Ninth ward, is now lying at the boarding house of Francis Foritz, on Irwin street. On Sunday night, his brother, John McMullen, and Mr. Jacob Rinner, who board at the house, sat up with him, and about five o'clock yesterday morning laid down to take a nap. They awakened at seven o'clock, when they discovered that some person had entered the house while they slept and robbed them of their valuables, Mr. McMullen losing sixty-eight dollars, while Mr. Rinner was minus a gold watch and his pocket-book, containing five dollars and a promissory note. A young man who resides at the house was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, but there being no proof to fasten the guilt upon him, he was released. Who the thief was or how he gained admission to the house still remains a mystery.

ABSCONDED.—A youth of about seventeen summers, named John Walker, employed in the Brunswick Billiard Hall, on Fifth street, took advantage of the absence of the proprietors of that establishment, who had left on a visit to Chicago, and decamped for parts unknown, on Sunday last, taking with him the receipts of last week, amounting to one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and also an overcoat, a sack coat, a pair of pantaloons, some shirts and other clothing, belonging to Mr. John Nelson, clerk in the saloon, the whole amounting to over one hundred dollars. During the week Walker exhibited considerable energy in collecting bills from patrons of the establishment, giving as a reason that he desired to get the books therefore appreciated his services, and he wished to give him a pleasant surprise on his return. The surprise was undoubtedly given, but it was hardly of a pleasant nature.

RAILROAD CONDUCTOR ROBBED.—The room occupied by Mr. Frank Homer, conductor on the Panhandle Railroad, was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of a silver hunting case watch, a pocket book containing twenty dollars, and some valuable papers. The thief escaped detection.

The New Theory for Diseases of the Air Passages.

A WORD FROM AN OLD SCHOOL PHYSICIAN AS TO ITS MERIT.

There are many systems of medicine by which we attempt to heal the human body and make it free of disease, ranging from the science of Allopathy down to that of Hydropathy. How far they have succeeded time has abundantly shown by the number of their failures as well as by the number and nature of their cures.

In the cure of Pulmonary disease, Dr. Abern has stepped out of the old beaten track, and adopted a system so simple, direct and natural as to recommend itself to the sick at once. Starting from catarrh and disease of the lungs, of a character defying cure by any of the old methods of treatment.

Although a farmer, childhood I have been raised and also went through a regular course and graduated as an Allopathist, yet a strict love of what is right and best, as well as personal benefit, induces me to lay the new system of treatment, teaches me to bear some testimony to its merits for the benefit of suffering humanity.

A. FALCONER, M. D.,
Practical Apothecary, Lawrenceville.

OHIO STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell to-morrow, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at the store, Nos. 361 and 363, Ohio street, Allegheny, with brick building of thirteen rooms, at present used as a tavern by John Horn.

SOUND SLEEP AFTER TWO YEARS' SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.—I certify that I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my breast, and a disease of the heart for two years. During that period I have not enjoyed one night's sound sleep, or two hours out of each twenty-four. Had tried various doctors and medicines without the desired effect. Two weeks ago I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, whose medicines I took, and found immediate relief, now I enjoy eight hours sound, refreshing sleep every night, which I had not done before for over two years, which is the happy result of Dr. Aborn's skill, whom I recognize as a great public benefactor.

RICHARD MARSHALL,
Monongahela Borough.

NOTE.—Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the direct supervision of E. S. Aborn, M. D., consulting and operative surgeon and physician, for diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat, and the organs of the chest, and chronic diseases generally, especially such cases that have been considered incurable. Hours for professional interviews from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A medical book sent by mail on receipts of 50 cents.

SEE advertisement on first page for rent, Warehouse, by L. Peterson, Jr. & Co. It is located in the best business portion of the city.

Disease of the Eye Cured.

I applied to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, two weeks ago, with a very painful disease of my left eye, which had baffled the skill of several physicians to whom I applied previous to Dr. Aborn. Under his skillful treatment I have entirely recovered, and can cordially recommend the doctor as a skillful occulist.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Fulton street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

The Poisons of the Day.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and at the same time have demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which in other analysis declare in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science in its world-wide search has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines antibilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

DIED:

COLBSIN—On the 12th inst., at McKeesport, RAWLEIGH PARR, infant son of E. B. and Sarah P. Colbsin.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., TODAY, 13th, from their residence. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 conferred.
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ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold by all Grocers.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO
CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
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SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FOURTH & SMITHFIELD STS.
We will continue to convert the first issue SEVEN THIRTY BONDS maturing August 15th up to, and including
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th.
After that date they will be paid in money, causing A LOSS TO THE HOLDER OF THE PREMIUM ON THE BONDS.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 12, 1867.

The general feeling to-day in our local money market indicated greater ease, and there was no difficulty in placing good paper at from 10 to 12 per cent discount. The demand, however, was quite light, and the probability is that money will rule in favor of borrowers for some few weeks to come.

—In local stocks transactions are very light, but quotations hold up. We hear of a sale of a small lot of German National Bank stock at 150, and the Allegheny National at 56. The Oils have disappeared with the decline in the Oil market. The only stock of this class that is wanted is Triumph. We heard to-day as high as 170 a share bid for it and refused. A city contemporary makes the following statement, which we know to be true, about the "Triumph Oil Company:"

"This company, by common consent, stands at the head of the list of oil companies, not even excepting the Columbia. It has distributed more money among its stockholders than any half a dozen similar companies combined in this vicinity within the past year, and as an investment, offers inducements which cannot be picked up every day. The capital stock is only $300,000 and 150,000 shares, the par value of which is five dollars. The territory of this company, which consists of 215 acres, in fee simple, is located about one and a half miles from Tidioute in Warren county, there are twenty-two producing wells and fourteen being bored. The company is under no expense in putting down wells; gets half royalty and at the present time, is receiving about five hundred barrels daily—the average yield from the first to the fifteenth of July was 850 barrels per day. The company owns one iron tank of sufficient capacity to hold 14,000 barrels of oil, and has smaller ones capable of storing 6,000, making a total capacity of tankage for 20,000 barrels. On the 1st inst. the company declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent.; in July, a cash dividend of 8 per cent.; in August 5 per cent., making within three months 33 per cent of d